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E. Griffiths

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1867.

[ONE PENNY.]

THE POINTSMAN AGAIN!

We have the sad duty to record one of the most awful railway accidents that ever happened in the neighbourhood of Walton Junction, where the London line branches to Chester, half a mile from Warrington, at about half-past eleven this morning. The 10.23 train from Liverpool to Birmingham and London, left Bank Quay Station at 11.25, taking up, we believe, several passengers; and on approaching Walton Junction the driver saw ahead a coal train, which efforts were being made to shunt on to the Chester line. He did not deem it necessary to slacken speed, not doubting that the way would be clear. The coal trucks, however, had scarcely left the main line when the passenger train reached the points. The pointsman—shall we say through negligence?—omitted to turn them, and the passenger engine went smash into the rear of the coal trucks. The scene was then indescribable. We can only convey an idea of it. The fore-part of the passenger engine (the driver and firemen of which escaped with comparatively slight injuries, having, we suppose, jumped for their lives when they saw a collision inevitable), was driven right into the breaksman's van of the coal train, and firmly lodged there. The first two or three of the passenger carriages—one in particular, a second-class—were smashed to atoms, and overturned. Here the frightful carnage which we have to lament took place. The car-

riage to which we allude was full of passengers, all, or nearly all, from Liverpool. Several coal-trucks in the centre of the train—three waggons from the end—were broken to pieces, and their contents scattered upon the line. The wreck was awful. Immediately after the occurrence intelligence was conveyed to Warrington, and assistance procured. Mr. Banks, the station-master, was immediately on the spot, and directed the movements of the men engaged in clearing the line and lifting out the dead and wounded. One after another, as the remains of the front carriages were removed, the mutilated bodies of men and women were taken up and conveyed to a place of safety. All the doctors in Warrington whose services were available were sent for, and they responded without a moment's hesitation, attending to the wounded and doing all that human efforts could to allay their sufferings. A special train was sent from Warrington, with a number of first-class carriages, to bring the wounded on to Warrington, where they could be taken care of at the Patten Arms. Some of the dead bodies were also brought on, and placed in the waiting-rooms at Bank Quay Station; they were afterwards taken to the Norton Arms, in Latchford. Great efforts were made to clear the line. Some of the bodies were carried into the pointsman's hut; among them was a lady's, shockingly mutilated. The lady was well dressed, and apparently occupied a good position in society. The

injured were got into a train, which was just leaving for Bank Quay. One or two engines were on the spot employed in dragging the broken carriages away so as to clear the down line and admit of the working of the traffic. One of the passenger carriages was divested of every fragment of the sides and top, the bare bottom and wheels alone remaining. Another was lying upon its side, and to remove it a hawser was attached, and it was dragged for some distance in that direction by one of the engines; then, by the united strength of about a score of men, overturned, leaving the line clear. Trunks, hat-boxes, and luggage of every description were laying about, mixed with *debris*. The latest information we have received makes the number of killed seven. The uninjured passengers were sitting upon the grassy slope of the railway, ladies, gentlemen, and children together, many of the former with infants in their arms, having scarcely overcome the shock which they had received. Some were weeping, and evidently in a state of great trepidation, and many were the congratulations which passed from mouth to mouth on the hair-breadth escape which one and all seem to have experienced. We are glad to hear that the sufferers are going on well, and that the number of deaths up to the time of our going to press does not exceed seven. The inquest, which is now being held, will show upon whom the blame in this unfortunate affair rests.



SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR WARRINGTON.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ON Monday Lord Campbell laid upon the table a bill exempting rifle and artillery volunteers from liability to serve on juries. A motion by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe for papers relating to the severe measures adopted towards the Jews in the Principalities, in depriving them of their landed property and expelling them from the country, drew from Lord Denbigh the expression of his strong indignation and disgust at the persecuting spirit of the Moldo-Wallachian authorities. The Earl of Malmesbury owned that he was astonished that Lord Stratford had brought the matter before their Lordships' notice, and promised that the correspondence should be produced. Upon receiving this assurance, Lord Stratford withdrew his motion. Earl de Grey and Ripon drew attention to the memorandum recently issued by the War Office with regard to the employment of volunteers in aid of the civil power. The Earl of Longford said he thought the memorandum was clear and distinct; but if it were not understood, or were found to be inconvenient, then the Secretary of War, as already announced, was willing to withdraw that portion of the instructions to which objection had been taken. The Marquis of Clanricarde having asked whether Her Majesty's Government had received a decided answer as to the course which the Spanish Government intended to pursue with respect to the Tornado, and whether a tribunal had been specially constituted for the trial of that ship, the Earl of Malmesbury said there was great difficulty in overcoming the passive resistance for which the Spanish Government were so exceedingly clever. The last despatches received from them had already been published, and in the meantime there was no alternative but to accept the assurances of the Spanish Government that the case should be tried. Several bills were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

The House of Lords sat for an hour and a half on Tuesday, and advanced several bills a stage; but their proceedings involved no matter of general or public interest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Stanley, replying to a question by Mr. Baxter, said that although the negotiations with the United States Government, regarding the "Alabama claims," were not proceeding rapidly, there was nothing which led him to despair that they would not be brought to a satisfactory settlement. Mr. Secretary Hardy stated, in reply to Lord E. Cecil, that the probabilities were that the Government would introduce a bill next session relative to weights and measures. The proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to continue during the present month, and in a modified form, the morning sittings on Tuesdays and Fridays with the view of facilitating the Reform Bill, after some discussion was agreed to *nem. con.* In committee on the Reform Bill the discussion of Colonel Dyott's clause enacting that freeholders, copyholders, or leaseholders within parliamentary boroughs, or residing within seven miles thereof, should vote for such boroughs, was resumed; and the motion was opposed by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. C. Howard, Mr. Bright, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, Mr. Gladstone, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It found supporters in Mr. D. Griffith, Mr. B. Hope, and Mr. Vance; and was ultimately negatived. Mr. Candlish proposed a new clause, to the effect that no elector employed for reward at an election should be entitled to vote under penalty of misdemeanour—a proposition which he supported partly by reference to the curious circumstance recorded in the report of the select committee, that at one of his elections, Mr. Neate, one of the members of the city of Oxford, engaged the services of 159 canvassers and poll clerks out of whom 120 gave their votes for that honourable gentleman. Mr. Neate excited a loud burst of laughter when, in reply to this unpleasant reminder, he protested against the "wide range" of Mr. Candlish's observations. Mr. Candlish, however, notwithstanding this remonstrance, continued to extend the circle by examples from Beverley, Gloucester, Nottingham, and Reigate at the late general election. With the assent of the Government the clause was read a second time, and ordered to be inserted in the bill. The committee then proceeded to discuss the motion of Mr. Horsfall that Liverpool, Birmingham, and Manchester should each have a third member.

At the morning sitting, Lord Stanley, replying to an inquiry of Lord E. Cecil, stated that the Viceroy of Egypt had, at the request of the Sultan, postponed his visit to this country for a few days. With regard to the arrangements for his Highness's reception, he would be received at the French coast, and be conveyed by special train to London, where every honour would be shown him, and the Queen had authorised his being invited to Windsor. The house having gone into committee on the Reform Bill, Mr. Roebuck, referring to the concession made by the Government on the previous night, to give a third member to each of the boroughs of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, complained that ministers, in taking that course, had broken faith with those who had supported them a few evenings before, in resisting the motion of Mr. Laing to increase the representation of the six largest towns in England. On that occasion he had voted with the Government, although the borough of Sheffield was one of the six places included in the motion, and as they had abandoned the position they then took, by conceding a third member to four of these places, he contended that Sheffield ought to be included in the category as well as Leeds. The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the committee that all the Government clauses had been disposed of, and that those which remained for consideration had originated with independent members only. The policy of concession had been carried as far as Government could go, and it was now his duty to announce on their behalf that they were prepared to resist the further disfranchisement of any borough, and oppose all propositions having that object in view. Mr. Henley congratulated the Government in having arrived at that determination, and entreated them to firmly adhere to it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved to amend Mr. Horsfall's clause, giving a third member to each of the towns of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, by adding the town of Leeds to the list. Mr. Hadfield proposed the addition of Sheffield. After some debate the committee divided, and resolved by 258 to 122 that Sheffield should not be included in the clause. Mr. H. Berkeley next proposed to insert the city of Bristol, on which another debate took place, and the committee once more divided, and the motion to insert Bristol was negatived by 235 to 136. The city of Manchester and the boroughs of Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds were then inserted in the clause to return three members each to serve in Parliament. In answer to Mr. Bright, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the four members given to Liverpool and the other three towns must be found in the schedule of boroughs which it was proposed to partially disfranchise, and that he would explain the *modus operandi* on Thursday. The clause was then ordered to be added to the bill. Mr. Hibbert moved a clause of general application declaring the payment of expenses for carrying voters to the poll illegal: and some discussion followed, in the course of which the mover consented to limit his clause to boroughs. The committee were engaged in the discussion of the clause when the time arrived for reporting progress, and the House resumed and soon after suspended the sitting.

JUST OUT, STEAM ENGINES (Patent), price 1s. 6d. each, of horizontal construction, manufactured entirely of metal fitted with copper boiler, steam pipe, furnace, &c., complete. Will work for hours if supplied with water and fuel. Sent carriage free, safely packed in wooden case, for 21 shillings.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, 21, Norfolk-road, Essex-road, Islington, London. Established 1859.—ADVT.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Saturday, at the official residence of the first Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street.

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THE examination of candidates for the foundation of Eton College commences on Thursday morning, July 25th, at 7 a.m., and will be continued through that and the following day.

It is understood that the Queen will pay a visit to Aldershot in the beginning of next month, for the purpose of presenting new colours to the 7th regiment.

WE learn by telegram from Oxford that Mr. Paul Ferdinand Willert, of Corpus Christi College, has been elected Fellow of Exeter College. There were twelve candidates.

ON Monday Colonel Wilson Patten was re-elected for North Lancashire without opposition. He was proposed by Townley Parker, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Joseph Fielden, M.P.

THE Countess of Kellie, having benefited considerably in health by her residence for the last month at Norwood, has returned to town.

HIS Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and Mr. Musurus left London on Saturday evening for Paris, in order to receive his Imperial Majesty the Sultan on his arrival there.

WE have authority to announce that on the occasion of the visit of the Belgians to Windsor, as arranged by the Reception Committee, Her Majesty will entertain them at a grand banquet.

THE Princess of Wales has promised to lay the foundation-stone of the new St. Thomas's Hospital, if the state of her health permits.

ON Saturday the Queen in person laid the foundation-stone of a new dining-hall and chapel at the Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot. Her Majesty was accompanied by two of her Royal daughters, Prince Leopold and Prince Louis of Hesse.

ON Saturday a public breakfast was given at St. James's Hall in honour of Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the leader of the American Anti-slavery party in the United States. About 400 persons were present, including a large number of ladies.

THE examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced at Chelsea Hospital on Monday before Major General W. C. E. Napier, vice president, and the members of the Council of Military Education.

HER Majesty the Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, will, it is expected, leave Windsor Castle for Osborne on the 9th of July. The Queen will remain at Osborne for a few weeks, and then return to London en route for Balmoral.

ALTHOUGH Sir E. Loe, M.P., will lose the seat which he at present holds in the House of Commons by the proposed disfranchisement of Great Yarmouth an effort will be made to prevent the disappearance of the hon. baronet from the House altogether.

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch from New York announces the execution of the Emperor Maximilian. We are still unwilling to believe the truth of the telegram. But it must be remembered that Juarez is literally a savage, and that it was his atrocities which mainly led to European intervention in Mexico.

MONDAY was a grand day in Paris. The Emperor, accompanied by the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and surrounded by all the other distinguished personages at present in Paris, distributed the prizes to the successful exhibitors at the International Exhibition.

THE vacancy in the establishment of general officers caused by the retirement of Major General Arthur Shirley, will be filled by the promotion of Colonel J. Armstrong, C.B., late of the Cape Mounted Rifles. There has been no death vacancy amongst the general officers of the line since March last—a very unusual circumstance.

LAST week's number of the *Tomahawk* has a very remarkable cartoon—remarkable for its subject and its execution. It represents the Prince of Wales, as Hamlet, struggling with John Bull, who, as Horatio, is holding him back from pursuing the ghost of George IV., to whom the Prince is saying, "I'll follow thee!" The inference is obvious.

WE hear that one of the missing Sepoys, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, or Marine Battalion, who accompanied Doctor Livingstone's expedition, has returned from Zanzibar. News had been received from Doctor Livingstone. He was alive and well, and the havildar, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, or Marine Battalion, and the Nasseck boys were with him.

THE ancient manor and baronial estate, about 2,250 acres, of Castle Combe, near Chippenham, the property of Mr. Poulett Scrope, M.P., which has been in possession of the Scrope family since the latter part of the thirteenth century, was recently submitted to public auction at the Mart by Messrs. Driver and Co., of Whitehall, and after a very spirited competition, was purchased by Mr. Lowndes, of Eaton-place, for the sum of £133,000.

IT is (says the *Flaneur* in the *Star*) a sign of the times, which will probably have been noticed by those whose inclination or duty prompts their attendance at public dinners, that while the toast of the Prince of Wales, once so provocative of enthusiasm, is now received with comparative coldness, the mention of the name of the Princess calls forth unmistakable demonstrations of sympathy and personal attachment. *Qui vivat verba.*

MR. GEORGE FRENCH, recently appointed Chief Justice of the colony of Sierra Leone, practised at the Chancery bar. Though not having a large business in court, Mr. French was well known amongst his brethren as representative of the *Times* newspaper and of the *Law Journal Reports* in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Stuart and his predecessors for more than twenty years. Mr. French was also the impartial and respected deputy of the county court judge of Essex.

LADY PANMURE died at Paris on Tuesday, the 25th of June. She was the second wife of the late Lord Panmure, and she contracted a second marriage in 1856 with Mr. Bonamy Mansell Power. By her first marriage she was the stepmother of the present Earl of Dalhousie. In Paris a funeral follows rapidly on a death, and that of the deceased lady took place on Thursday last. She was buried in the mausoleum of Prince Demidoff at Pere la Chaise, where the coffin will remain until it can be removed to its final resting-place in England.

THE Queen of Prussia, attended by Countess Schulenburg, Count Nesselrode, and Dr. Brandis, went to London on Saturday, and visited the British Museum, and honoured the Prussian Ambassador and the Countess de Bernstorff with a visit at the embassy. Her Majesty afterwards visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and from thence drove to the National Memorial to the Prince Consort in Hyde-park, and the Horticultural Society's Gardens at Kensington; after which her Majesty returned to Windsor Castle.

THE following may be interesting as well as useful to those who have relatives on board the Galatea, under the command of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. The ship having arrived at Madeira, was to leave that anchorage on June 18, and to reach Rio about July 8; to leave there on the 10th, and to arrive at the Cape of Good Hope on July 24; to leave the Cape on August 22, and to reach Adelaide about Sept. 20; to reach Melbourne on October 4; Hobart Town on October 24; Sydney, November 6; Brisbane, December 7; so as to reach Wellington, N.Z., on Christmas Day.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

HER MAJESTY in council has been pleased to grant a charter of incorporation to the Poor Clergy Relief Society.

THE death of a prominent citizen of Manchester is reported to have occurred from a cancer on the nose, "caused by the pressure of his spectacles."

THE subject of Dr. Sterndale Bennett's new work for the Birmingham Musical Festival is "The Woman of Samaria." The text is taken from St. John's Gospel. The performance will occupy about a hour and a half.

THE members of the Burlington Fine Arts Club have got together a fine collection of drawings and etchings by Rembrandt; these are now visible by members' ticket at the rooms of the club in Piccadilly.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have given orders that in future no person shall be received on board of any of Her Majesty's ships as a distressed British subject at a port where there is a British consular officer, without his requisition.

SIX men have been arrested near Wicklow, as part of a large crowd of men who were drilling in a field after eleven o'clock on Sunday night when the police came on them. The commander is in custody.

ACCORDING to a Parliamentary return obtained by Mr. Locke there were from the 1st of October, 1865, to the 30th of September, 1866, in the United Kingdom, 2,575 brewers, 95,743 licensed victuallers, 44,607 persons who sold beer to be drunk on the premises, and 3,063 not to be drunk on the premises.

THE Tonic Sol-Fa Association intends competing for the Paris Exhibition prize of £200 and a wreath, open to all countries, for the best choral singing. The competition choir consists of seventy picked singers, under the leadership of Mr. Proudmann, and among the pieces to be performed by them will be a "Hymn to Peace," written by Mr. John Plummer, to the air of "Partant pour la Syrie."

THE fourth anniversary dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund took place at Willis's Rooms, on Saturday. The chair was occupied by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., who was supported by about 240 gentlemen, comprising members of both Houses of Parliament, the Church, the legal profession, and every branch of literature, science, and art.

ON the occasion of the late strike of engine-drivers and firemen on the North-Eastern Railway a fund for rewarding those men who did not join the turnouts was started by the Yorkshire gentry. From this fund and from the company's resources we are informed that *douceurs* varying from £10 to engine-drivers to £5 for stokers have been paid.

MESSRS. FORES, of Piccadilly, have just published a series of eight very large illustrations of the road and the course on the Derby Day. Mr. C. H. Browne has ventured to take up on a large scale the subject so hackneyed by brush and graving tool and pen, and has produced a work which, long as he has been before the public, is by far his best effort.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Bradford Working Men's Conservative Society was held on Saturday. Mr. W. Ferrand, the president of the society, occupied the chair, and, in the course of a very forcible address, referred to the successful conference that had recently been held at Manchester, and stated that a similar one would take place at York on the 30th instant.

THE revenue returns for the quarter just ended were published on Saturday. They show an increase of £318,000 on the quarter, and £2,026,323 on the year. The increase has taken place in the items of Customs, Excise, Assessed Taxes, Crown Lands, and Miscellaneous (including £500,000 New Zealand Bonds). A decrease appears to have taken place in stamps of £69,000, and in property tax of £97,000.

AN eagle, kept in a shoemaker's shop in Scotland, becoming cross, was confined in the cellar, when, for some reason unexplained, a little boy wandered into the cellar and was left alone with the eagle. For an hour or so no thought was given the little fellow, when the owner of the bird hastened down-stairs, but on reaching the lad it was discovered that the eagle had overpowered him, and had already destroyed one of his eyes.

SATURDAY was the last day for the defendant to file his responsive allegation against the articles of ritualism, and Mr. Brooks, his proctor, filed them in the registry on Friday afternoon, setting forth his zealous and laborious work. The elevation of the paten and cup had been discontinued before this suit, as alleged, and as to the other charges, incense and mixing of water with the wine are contended not to be illegal.

ON the 20th ult. a bottle was picked up in the Sound of Sleat, containing a slip of paper apparently torn from a pocket diary. After the printed date "March, Thursday, 21," the following words were written in pencil:—"Sprung a leak in the Minch—ship Diana, of Hull, laden with paraffin; no hope; ship going down. Master, John Todd." A correspondent informs us that during the month of April several casks of paraffin drifted ashore about the Sound.

IT is predicted that the present summer will be one of the hottest on record; the deduction being made from the following axioms established by Dr. Kirwan:—First—That when there has been no storm before or after the spring equinox, the ensuing summer is generally dry, at least five times out of six. Secondly—That when a storm happens from any easterly point, either on the 19th, 20th, or 21st of March (the equinox), the succeeding summer is generally dry four times in five. Thirdly—That when a storm arises on the 25th, 26th, or 27th of March, and not before, in any point, the succeeding summer is generally dry four times in five.

WE understand that Mr. Broadhead has had the "face" to apply for his expenses as a witness before the Commissioners, and that his applications have been numerous. He claims the sum of £6 for twelve days' attendance. He has been answered that he must wait until he receives his certificates, and then go back, after the secretary has consulted the Commissioners. He says, however, that he has "had enough of the Commissioners." We hear that Crookes "the marksman," who confessed to having shot Linley, is still employed at the same place, and continues his work as if nothing had happened.

AN ELEGANT COUGH REMEDY.—In our variable climate during the winter months coughs and colds appear the greatest enemies to mankind, and we are pleased to be able to draw the attention of sufferers to "Strange's Celebrated Balsam of Honey," which, as a cough remedy, stands unrivalled. Honey, in the form of a Balsamic preparation, is strongly recommended by the faculty, our medical works, and by Dr. Pereira (late lecturer on medicine to the hospitals).—See *Materia Medica*, vol. ii, page 1851. It will relieve the most irritating cough in a few minutes, and by its mildly stimulating action, gently discharges phlegm from the chest by easy expectoration, and restores the healthy action of the lungs. The amount of suffering at this time of the year is incalculable, and numbers, from the want of an effectual remedy at a low cost, have the germs of consumption laid. Sold by most chemists at 1s. 1d. per bottle, large size 2s. 3d. Prepared by P. Strange, operative chemist, 260, East street, Walworth. Agents: Messrs. Barclay, Farringdon-street; Newberry, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 50, Oxford-street; and Butler and Cripe, Cheapside.—[ADVT.]

PROVINCIAL.

At the Bucks Petty Sessions at Langley, on Friday, Arthur Haynes, was charged with attempting to murder his wife, and to commit suicide.

The chair of mathematics in the Queen's College, Cork, is vacant by the resignation of Mr. Romer, who has quitted the Irish professorship for the English Bar.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Saturday had before it the case of the Rev. T. B. Simpson, vicar of East Teignmouth. The appeal being dismissed the case will at once proceed on its merits before Dr. Lushington.

The Abercorn Cup, presented by the Lord Lieutenant to be shot for in Dublin in connection with the Irish Rifle Association, has been won by Mr. J. Rigby, of that city. The second prize was won by a fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Mahaffy. The first meeting of the association has passed off satisfactorily.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Advocates was held at Edinburgh to consider a motion given notice of by the Dean (Mr. Moncreiff, M.P.), to the effect that the bar of Scotland should be put on the same footing as the bars of England and Ireland in regard to the appointment of Queen's Counsel.

The aerial party accompanying Mr. Coxwell on Monday evening in his ascent from the Crystal Palace were Major White Melville, Captain Burnaby, Captain Leslie, Captain F. Woodgate, Mr. F. Norris, and Mr. Welsh. The descent was made in Clavering Park, Barking Side, Essex.

MR. J. WILSON, deputy clerk of the Crown, left Dublin on Thursday evening, for London, with the transcript of the record of judgment given in the Queen's Bench, in the case of Dennis Dowling Mulcahy, for the purpose of lodging it in the proper office preparatory to the pending appeal in the House of Lords.

ON Monday night an affray commenced at public-house in Bristol, between some English and foreign sailors which resulted in the death of one of them, a native of Sweden. The affray continued for some time in the house, and then several of the combatants renewed the contest in the streets.

THE so called "National" Association held a meeting for the purpose of reiterating its declarations on the subject of the proposed scheme of endowing the Roman Catholic Church out of the funds of the Established Church, "in consequence of some persons having been misled by a few writers who did not represent the people."

A MAN named Powell was lecturing on Southsea-common on Monday afternoon against Romanism, when a party of Irish "roughs" interfered. The platform from which Powell addressed the crowd was almost immediately smashed, and a fight with the fragments took place between the Catholics and Protestants. Several persons received contusions before the disturbance was quelled by the police.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused amongst the carpenters in Nairn on Saturday by the apprehension of two of their number—one the secretary of the trade union, and the other one of those who formed part of the deputation who waited upon Mr. Macintosh with regard to the late dispute—on the alleged charge of unlawful combination. After undergoing formal examination, they were lodged in gaol pending further inquiry, bail being refused.

ON the subject of the great distress existing in the west of Ireland, a meeting of the clergy of the deanery of Westport was recently held, at which it was resolved to address the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord Naas, in the hope that something might be done to mitigate the sufferings of the poor. The subscriptions to the fund now being collected for the above object are coming in rapidly, and by this time a considerable sum has been collected.

ON Saturday two men, having ferried a gentleman across the Clyde, started to return, when their boat capsized, and both were drowned. On the previous day three boys, belonging to Broadsea, had gone out to fish in a small boat, about three o'clock in the morning. After a sudden squall, which came on unexpectedly, was over, their little craft was found near Cairnbulg, containing only a pair of boots and a jacket—leaving no doubt that all the three little fellows had met a watery grave.

A FIRE broke out on Tuesday in the store-room above the shoe shop kept by Mr. T. Tool, Manchester. A large number of young women were at work in the upper storey, and for some time they were in considerable danger of being burnt to death. A most exciting scene prevailed. Some of the young women who were left the last in the burning building had to leap from the door of the store-room into the street. They were caught in the arms of the crowd. A strong detachment of the Fire Brigade was quickly on the spot, and the flames were soon got under.

THE *Weekly News*, a paper published by Mr. A. W. Sullivan, and which is remarkable for its repeated and unwarrantable attacks upon the English people and government, announces that "strange rumours have been floating about during the week relative to the action of the Fenian party in Ireland, and letters from London speak of unusual activity amongst the heads of the army and navy, the secret of which is to be sought for in the information reaching the government from Ireland." It appears that a landing on our southern coast and a renewal of the insurrection are deemed not improbable contingencies.

MR. DAVID MIRANDA.—This English tenor who we long since marked as the only successor of the "Great Braham" in our noble National Songs, in spite of the want of an English Opera House, or Standard Concert House, makes his way to supply the great want of a "Tenor Robusto." He visits Bath this week, then joins Mr. Hingston's troupe at "The Hall by the Sea," Margate, for a fortnight, returning to London on the 27th, to be present at Mr. Stammer's "Great Lyric Congress," at St. George's Hall on that night.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

A FEW days ago a mason was eating his dinner near an old pit at Rhydney when some one said to him, "You are sitting in a sweet place; can't you smell something?" He got up after having lighted a pipe, and went to the mouth of the pit, where he saw something white at the bottom. Two girls passed him, one said it looked like a baby. He went at once and fetched two engineers and a policeman; and James Joseph, a pit carpenter, went down with a rope round his body. When he got to the bottom he found the object to be the body of a woman named Thomas, who was engaged to be married to one William Prothero, and who had not been seen since she left her brother's house, nearly a week previous. The first inquest has been held, but stands adjourned, the only evidence adduced being that of her sister-in-law, who said she was perfectly sound in mind. Mr. Lewis Redwood, M.D., who examined the body, found the head smashed, and both arms and one leg broken, the fall down the pit being sufficient to cause death. Sergeant Marten said her hair was dishevelled, her head dashed to pieces, a red mark on her neck, and the fingers of the left hand clenched. Mrs. Berbow, who laid the body out said the arms were broken, her breast much scratched, there was a hole in her left hand, the right thigh broken, and the hips black and blue with bruises. William Prothero, the lover to whom suspicion attached itself, produced a paper showing how his whole time had been employed from the time the woman was missed till her body was found, and coroner exonerated him from all suspicion. The affair remains a mystery.

FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

CHOLERA has made its appearance in New Orleans.

It is now certain that a session of Congress will be held in July.

The duties on the exportation of all woollen articles, bark mats, and tar, from Russia and Poland, have been abolished.

His Highness Prince Frederick Gothia, the reigning Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, died on Friday morning.

A Customs' officer at Fresno, in Belgium, has just died, after horrible sufferings, from the sting of a venomous fly.

A GOVERNMENT ordinance has been published suspending the banishment of the families of those inhabitants of Northern Schleswig who had evaded by flight their liability to military service.

THE King of Sweden is expected to arrive in Berlin in August. He will only remain one day in the capital, and will then proceed to Paris.

THE Crown Prince of Prussia left on Saturday for Paris, to be present at the distribution of prizes at the Paris Exhibition. He returned to Berlin on the morning of the 3rd inst.

THE Swedish naval authorities are about to launch a third monitor, which will start on an experimental voyage of three months as soon as ready for sea.

A TELEGRAM from Rome announces that the ceremony of the canonisation took place on Saturday, and that nearly a hundred thousand foreigners were present.

THE Crown Prince of Italy will arrive at Berlin shortly, and will be accompanied by the Chevaliers Cugio Gerbray and De Sourcy, the Marquis Decisa, and Captains Brambilla and Bertola.

THE Lord Mayor was received by the Emperor on Sunday, who, in reply to an address of his lordship, expressed his desire of continued peace with England.

THE trial of Surratt has at last begun. Although the examination of witnesses had proceeded but little more than one day, already important evidence had been presented.

WE hear that an aquarium is being constructed at Berlin, on the best scientific and financial principles. It is to be on a larger scale than those of London, Paris, and Hamburg.

A MAGNIFICENT painting by Vandyke, representing St. Cecilia, has just been brought to light in restoring the old church of Cachelvoch, between Beels and Bersel, in Belgium.

ACCORDING to intelligence received at New York from Mexico, Marquez has proclaimed that Maximilian had abdicated in favour of young Iturbide.

AN Imperial decree has been issued authorising the Bank of Russia to issue temporarily 35 million roubles in paper money guaranteed on Treasury bonds. The object of the issue is the promotion of commerce.

THE debate on the Budget commenced in the French Legislative Body on Saturday. M. Latour Dumoulin described the policy of the Government, at home and abroad, as one of equivocation; and M. Garnier Pages criticised the state of the finances.

THE Sultan arrived at Toulon on Saturday morning, and after having rested a few hours continued his journey to Paris, which he reached at a quarter to five on Sunday afternoon. His Imperial Majesty was met at the station by the Emperor.

THE Prussian subjects transported to Siberia for participation in the last Polish insurrection have been annested at the request of the Prussian Government, and are now returning to their homes.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, in the *Liberté*, very properly censures the semi-official press for advocating war with Prussia now, *ad opus* of the Prague Treaty, when they were all for peace during the Luxemburg imbroglio.

THE bill drawn up by the committee, as a counter scheme to that brought forward by the Italian Government, for the conversion of the ecclesiastical property, proposes the conversion of the whole of the property, its division into small lots, and sale by auction.

A NORTH Carolina judge (Barnes) has adjourned his court rather than permit negroes to sit as jurors and thereby consent to the violation of U. S. State law. But in Navasoto, Texas, a court has been held with a full jury of negroes.

It is stated that for the first representation of "Hernani" at the Francais several people paid as much as £10 for a stall, and that one box was sub-let for the enormous sum of £240. "Ruy Blas" is to be revived at the Odéon.

It is feared that Congress will adopt measures even more severe than the Reconstruction Acts are intended to be. Many of the Conservative congressmen are in Europe; and it is possible that the confiscation policy will be sustained by the Radical majority. It is certain that Mr. Stevens will introduce a Confiscation Bill.

By orders made by the Queen in the Council held on the 26th ult., the jurisdiction of the West Indian Encumbered Estates Court was extended to the island of Dominica. By prior orders in Council the islands of St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, Antigua, and the Virgin Islands were placed under the jurisdiction of the same court.

SOME time since Mr. Kirkpatrick, consul at Nassau, N.P., complained to the State Department that the governor of the Bahamas had admitted to *pratique* English vessels infected with contagious diseases, and had at the same time excluded from *pratique* American vessels with clean bills of health. Sir Frederick Bruce has addressed to Mr. Seward a letter in which he shows that Mr. Kirkpatrick's statements are entirely without foundation.

THE Indian war is daily growing more serious. There is a general movement by the savages against the whites, and the Redskins are bent upon a war of extermination. Governor Hunt of Colorado informs General Sherman that hostilities "exist over a country 2,000 by 1,000 miles in extent." The governor is organising bands of volunteer soldiers. All that he asks is that the Government shall furnish arms and pay.

THE Emperor Maximilian has been made the victim of numerous indignities. His personal property has been taken from him. At last accounts he still occupied a solitary cell, having been removed from the swarming church in which the Imperialist officers were confined. The regiment of the Empress was stripped of its uniform, and clothed in the filthy rags of a Liberalist regiment. It is said that Juarez has consented, in deference to the wishes of Secretary Seward, to spare the life of Maximilian, but that he demands 20,000,000 dols. in gold as a ransom.

THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.—In consequence of the sad fears—which, however, have not yet been officially confirmed—as to the fate of which the Emperor Maximilian may have been the victim, the review and the *fêtes* in honour of the Sultan have been countermanded.

IN consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents, Eight-pence per lb. cheaper. Every Genuine Packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—ADVT.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION.—A Copper-Plate Engraved (and style), and Fifty Best Cards Printed, with Card Case included, for 2s. Sent post free by ARTHUR GRANGER, the noted Cheap Stationer, 368, High Holborn, and the New Borough Bazaar 95, S.E.—ADVT.

METROPOLITAN.

WE learn from Oxford that Mr. Hugh F. O'Hanlon, late scholar of Brasenose, has been elected Fellow of Lincoln.

PROFESSOR PEPPER had added to the attractions of the Polytechnic by a lecture, accompanied with dioramic illustrations, on the French Exposition which he has just returned from witnessing.

THE Second London Rifles were officially inspected on Saturday evening in Hyde-park, by Colonel Wright, Assistant Inspector of Volunteers. Colonel Wright arrived at half-past six o'clock, and was received by a general salute.

ON Saturday the Bishop of London consecrated the new church of St. Peter's, Kensington. The new church, which is a spacious and handsome structure, is situated in Onslow-gardens, and is designed for a rapidly-growing district.

It is understood that, in consequence of the rule which prevents two partners in the same house from sitting in the Bank direction, Mr. Thomas Baring will retire, leaving Mr. Kirkman Hodgson as the representative of the united firm.

THE Grand Annual Fancy Fair in aid of the fund of the Dramatic College will be held on the 13th and 15th of this month. It is said that the *fete* will this year be more brilliant than any of its predecessors.

THE London Joint-Stock Bank proposes to offer to its proprietors 8,000 unissued shares, the creation of which was authorized in 1864. The proportion will be one new share for every nine already held, and the price of the £50 share, with £15 paid, will be £25.

ON Sunday in the grey dawn of early morning, a serious fire broke out in the works of Messrs. Myers and Sons, contractors and timber merchants, near Westminster-bridge. A number of dwelling-houses adjacent were in great danger, and considerable loss to the occupants from fire and water is the result; but, providentially, there was no damage to life or limb.

No flower *fete* of the year is so attractive as the great display of roses which takes place in the Crystal Palace about Midsummer. Other flowers suit the whims of fanciers; the rose is every one's favourite. The exhibition which took place last Saturday is said to have surpassed all that preceded it in the number of entries and the general excellence of the specimens sent.

THE Rev. Henry Christopherson, who has for many years held a very high position as a Nonconformist preacher and divine, and who was till lately chaplain of the Congregationalist College, in St. John's Wood, has been licensed (after ordination on Trinity Sunday) by the Bishop of London to the curacy of St. Clement's, Lancaster-road West, Notting-hill, on the nomination of the Rev. A. D. Robinson.

AT the distribution, on Saturday afternoon, of honours and prizes in the medical department of King's College, the following students obtained scholarships:—A. H. Garrod, A. Cotterill, R. W. Lyell, F. Warner, G. Rowland, and W. Hunt. First prizes: C. E. Hoar, Urban Pritchard, H. Bland, O. J. Molecey, A. P. Fiddian, F. Beach, R. Lyell, W. Hunt, W. B. Whitmore, C. E. Torry, R. H. Prior, G. F. De la Cour, G. H. R. Dabbs, and E. B. Baxter.

WE record the death, on Saturday last, of Mr. John Cooper Bunney, for many years the publisher of the *John Bull* with which he had been connected ever since it started. His intimate knowledge of Theodore Hook, his devotion to the paper, and the respect in which he was held by all who were connected with him, raised him far above the position of an ordinary publisher. His anecdotes of Theodore Hook and of the many illustrious characters with whom he was thrown in contact in his early days were always eagerly devoured by his friends, but they were only retailed to a favoured few.

ON Monday an unusually influential deputation waited upon the Secretary for War. It was introduced by Earl Grosvenor, and consisted of a number of the principal residents in the neighbourhood of Knightsbridge Barracks. Mr. Lowe, M.P., the chief spokesman, explained the grievances he and his neighbours had in reference to the existence of Knightsbridge Barracks, and dilated upon its unsightliness and unhealthy condition. Sir John Pakington, in reply, intimated that the disposition of the Government was rather to improve than remove the barracks.

ON Monday an inquest was held in Amhurst-road, Hackney, on the body of Mr. Abraham Townsend, aged 42 years. On Friday last Edward Kemp saw the deceased on Hackney Downs. He knelt down, pulled down his collar, and drew a large butcher's knife across his throat, and expired shortly afterwards. Deceased was a steady man, but had recently met with pecuniary embarrassments, and from two letters found upon him it appeared that this was the cause of the act. The jury returned a verdict of, "Suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity."

ON Friday, a scene of a most exciting nature occurred at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park. It appears that a countryman, while looking at the bears, accidentally dropped his hat into the pit, and, to recover it, had the foolhardiness to descend the pit. As soon as he got to the bottom he was seized by one of the bears, and immediately two others came from their cave and also seized him, and began dragging him towards it. Some sticks were thrown to him by the excited lookers-on, but fortunately one of the keepers went to the man's assistance, and succeeded in setting him free.

THE dealers in joint-stock bank shares refuse to quote prices, owing to the penalties attaching to any violation of Mr. Leeman's bill. It is feared from this state of things that the public or holders of joint-stock bank shares will eventually be the sufferers, as it will now be quite a matter of negotiation to dispose of these securities. A seller will have to disclose the nature of his business, and will not be able to protect himself; and on the other hand a buyer will have to pay a price perhaps higher than the real value of the shares sought to be purchased.

THE annual official inspection of the First Middlesex Rifles (the Victorias) took place at their head-quarters at Kilburn. The recent loss of a relative prevented the attendance of the Duke of Wellington, the colonel of the corps, and the command therefore devolved upon Major Greenhill, who for a hour and an half kept the corps busily at drill, and put them through most of the ordinary battalion movements, including skirmishing and blank cartridge firing. There were four companies of eighteen files each, the total number present being 180. The drill being ended, Colonel Erskine told the corps he had no hesitation in saying he was perfectly satisfied with what he had seen.

ON Saturday some persons residing in Vauxhall-road, Liverpool, partook of some potted herrings, which had been bought in a shop in Chisenhall-street. Two of them, James Grady and Thomas Callaghan, died the same day, after severe sufferings, and many other persons who had also eaten of the fish were seized with fearful pains in the stomach. An inquest was held on the bodies of the two deceased men. The dealer stated that the herrings were fresh and the vinegar good. Medical evidence showed that death was caused by inflammation of the stomach and intestines from some irritant, which was in all probability either from the incipient putrefaction of the fish or from some irritating material used in pickling. A verdict was returned in accordance with the medical evidence.

THE HANOVERIAN REFUGEES.

A CORRESPONDENT at the Hague furnishes us with some facts as to the Hanoverian refugees in Holland, which reflect little credit either on the Prussian or Dutch Governments. Some eight officers and 160 men of the late Hanoverian army, who could not bring themselves to submit to Prussian rule, took up their quarters in A., where they lived in a very quiet, retired manner. Last month the Hanoverians received an intimation from the Dutch police that it was very disagreeable to the Prussian Government to have them collected on the frontier, and that they must therefore disperse themselves in the interior. This request was complied with; the officers and soldiers removed to other towns and villages, furnishing the police with their new addresses. This, however, did not satisfy the Prussians. Fresh pressure was brought to bear on the Dutch Government, and the result was a peremptory order from the Minister of Justice to the Hanoverians to quit the kingdom within three weeks, under penalty of forcible expulsion. The refugees have appealed to the King against this cruel usage. An eminent Dutch lawyer, M. Boissevain, has added to their petition a legal opinion that the Minister of Justice has no right to expel these men, since the Extradition Treaty with the German Confederation necessarily ceased with the existence of that body, and no new treaty has been formed with Prussia; that national honour as well as law is at stake, and that the order cannot take effect without the consent of the Second Chamber of the States General. The affair has caused a good deal of excitement in Holland, and the people are by no means pleased to observe the influence which the Prussian Government exercises at the Hague or the disposition of the greater Power to dictate peremptorily what the lesser shall do.—The Sultan is expected to visit Holland.—The rinderpest is almost totally extinguished. In the week ending the 15th ult. there were only nine cases.

THE RACE OF BUONAPARTE.—The race of Buonaparte has not been entirely original in its assumption of the Imperial style in France. "Empereur des Français," the exact designation chosen by the Napoléons, uncle and nephew, was a title dreamed of also by the flatterers of Louis XIV. in the latter period of that monarch's reign. Hear the testimony of a visitor to Paris in 1713, as given in a Whig periodical of the time, called *The Englishman* (No. 40):—"Their [street] signs deserve some notice: at every corner of a street a head staring and strutting, with a friz-wig and plenteous cravat-string, *au grand monarque*. Some think Lewis greater than any monarch, and they have *Le Grand Louis*, and sometimes the words reversed: another thinks to excel, and has *L'Empereur des Français*."

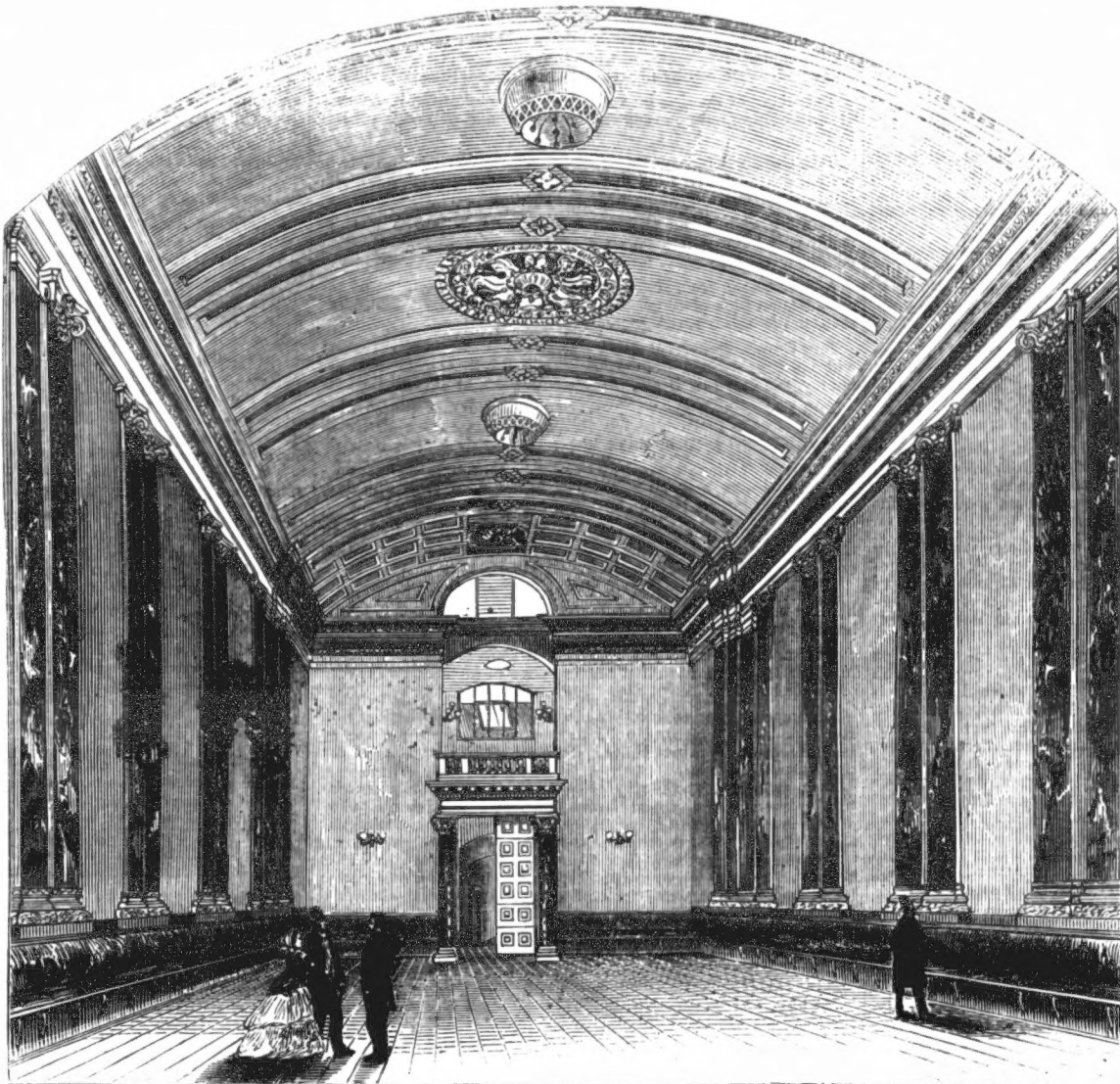
GREAT CRICKET MATCH AT LORD'S.

OUR illustration represents the famous return match between the Marylebone Club and Oxford University. This match was played at Lord's Ground. When the stumps were drawn on Thursday evening the University had lost the following wickets:—viz., Messrs. Tritton, Case, Boyle, Digby, Maitland, Carter, and Kenny, for an average of one run each off the bat, and nothing but an ignominious single innings defeat was imminent. Next day, at a quarter after twelve, Mr. Matthews, the "not out," was joined by Mr. Bartholomew, and Grundy and Wootton resumed the bowling. Mr. Bartholomew seemed dis-

HOW TO BE GRACEFUL.

No one can be graceful in movement who is permanently throttled. The neck was surely meant to be free; if stiffened by wraps that flexibility of gesture is lost which is essential to an agreeable form. One word of warning about the shoulders. No dress which makes them high or square is tolerable, and yet they are evidently intended by nature to support the dress. It is a defiance of the laws of mechanics, to say nothing of taste, to see the ledge on which a structure should rest, unused. The shape of the shoulders should be preserved by the dress, which rests upon them; but they should be partly covered in order that the true principle of good taste may be observed. Curiously enough Nature avenges herself for the neglect of this her obvious support of the dress by inducing children, whose shoulders are bare, to hitch themselves about until often one shoulder becomes higher than the other, or both are permanently shrugged up. Half the upper malformations which sometimes detract from a woman's grace are caused by the natural unconscious protest which they made, when children, against the slipping off of the frocks from the ledge intended to support them. Good taste is continually outraged by sleeves; where any are worn, they should, more or less, fit. Could anything have been conceived more monstrous than the shoulder-of-mutton structures which women once wore on their arms, and which, when covered with a cloak, make the wearer assume the figure of a bee-hive? There have been some indications lately of lumps and swellings on the upper part of the sleeve, which, it is to be hoped, will subside. A deep and sweeping cuff should be avoided, not only for the trick it has of scooping up gravy and upsetting tea-cups, but for its defiance of that natural law which decrees that a limb shall taper towards its extremity. Happily, though the poor feet are often pinched up, Nature asserts her own way with the hands; and fashion gives the same order as good taste—i.e., if not engaged in rough work, keep them delicate and soft; and that is done by nothing better than by a soft leather glove. Thin kid is obviously the best material to clothe them with, inasmuch as it most resembles the natural skin.

GOOD BURGUNDY.—The jury degustature of Group VII. at the Paris Exhibition has done a good service to humanity by relieving Burgundy wines from the imputation under which they have hitherto laboured of being unable to bear the sea. *La Compagnie des Grands Vins de Bourgogne* now exhibits Clos Vougeot, Chambertin, and ordinary Beaune which have been positively improved by voyaging to California and Brazil and back. The tasting committee, whose business it has been to judge the wines, has certified to this fact, and has given the company credit for the manner in which it has refuted a popular delusion.



BALL ROOM OF THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.

posed to stay, but his partner, having hit a ball straight to Mr. Lubbock at leg, foolishly attempted a run, and the ball being well returned Mr. Richards put down his wicket, making the eighth, for 14. Five more were added, and then the ninth went to grief. Mr. Miles made half a dozen—the second highest score in the innings, and Mr. Bartholomew got his instalment up to 15 by a four and two threes, &c., when Grundy and Wootton settled Mr. Miles between them, and by five minutes before one M.C.C. had won the match by an innings and 29 runs.



GREAT CRICKET MATCH AT LORD'S GROUNDS.

THE TOWN HALL, BRUGES.

THE picturesque interior given below is from a painting by Mr. Haghe, representing one of the apartments of that famous hall—

"In the ancient town of Bruges,
In the quaint old Flemish city"—
commemorated by Longfellow in his world-renowned poem. The scene depicted in Mr. Haghe's picture—a gathering of Flemish burghers apparently—is far less gorgeous than any of those conjured up by the poet in his day-dream on the summit of the lofty belfry tower, when, as he tells us—
"Visions of the day's departed shadowy phantoms filled my brain,
They who lived in history only seemed to walk the earth again.
All the Foresters of Flanders, mighty Baldwin Bras de Fer,
Lyderick du Bucq and Cressy, Philip, Guy Dampierre.
I beheld the pageants splendid, that adorned those days of old;
Stately dames, like queens attended, knights who bore the
Fleece of Gold;
Lombard and Venetian merchants, with deep-laden argosies,
Ministers from twenty nations; more than royal pomp and ease.
I beheld proud Maximilian kneeling humbly on the ground,
I beheld the gentle Mary hunting with her hawk and hound;
And her lighted bridal-chamber, where a duke slept with a queen.
And the arm'd guard around them, and the sword unsheathed between.
I beheld the Flemish weavers, with Namur and Juliers bold,
Marching homeward from the bloody battle of the spurs and gold.
Saw the fight at Minnewater, saw the white hoods moving west,
Saw great Arvevelde victorious scale the Golden Dragon's nest.
And again the whiskered Spaniard all the land with terror smote,
And again the wild alarm sounded from the tocsin's throat;
Till the bell of Ghent responded o'er lagoon of dyke and sand,
'I am Roland! I am Roland! there is victory in the land!'
Then the sound of drums aroused me. The awakened city's
roar,
Chased the phantoms I had summoned back into their graves
once more."

WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

THE debate which took place last week in the House of Commons about the volunteers and the instructions given to them, and its result, appears to us entirely to confirm the view which we have always maintained upon the subject. It appears that for some reason which we cannot fathom, volunteers and their officers had drawn from the instructions the totally unfounded inference that because under certain circumstances the volunteers might be called upon in their civil capacity to use deadly weapons against rioters, and because it might possibly be convenient that in that event they should also wear their uniforms and use their discipline, they are therefore under some military obligation to do so different from that of other subjects. This notion, we should hope, is now set at rest by the resolution of the House of Commons, though the fact that it ever came to prevail with sensible men is a proof of the extreme inaccuracy with which people think on these matters. A further proof of the same very familiar truth is to be found in the strange proposal of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Forster that the responsibility should rest with the Secretary of War, who might call out the volunteers on great emergencies and be afterwards indemnified for having done so. The power to call out volunteers is nugatory unless the volunteers when so called out are to be obliged to come and to be on military service, that is, under the Mutiny Act, when they do come. Now if the Secretary of War is to have legal power to do this in emergencies, why is he to apply for an Act of Indemnity afterwards? Acts of Indemnity are pardons for illegal acts, but if the command is *prima facie* illegal, and requires an Act of Indemnity, how can the volunteers commit an offence by not obeying it? Can it be a crime to refuse to obey an unlawful command? And if the volunteers cannot be compelled to come when they are called, what use would there be in authorizing the Secretary of State to call them? Mr. Hughes's proposal would fall into this singular shape:—

An Act to regulate the duties of Volunteers in regard to riots.
1. Volunteers as a general rule are excused from the ordinary obligations of other subjects to put down riots with force when called upon, and are forbidden to interfere if such riots take place.
2. Still, in emergencies the Secretary of State may call them out, and when so called out they must come, and will be under the Mutiny Act.

A QUIET REVOLUTION.

THERE is a revolution now going on in this country of which few of us are aware—a revolution which threatens to accomplish a great deal of good, which will materially alter the tenure of land in the British Islands and improve the condition of all such as gain their living by whistling at the plough. Some weeks since we had a few words to say on the agricultural engines of the country, and how they should be worked to pay. That we were right in those remarks we have since had ample confirmation; that we are right in the few we are about to make will, we think, be self-evident. Wonderfully effective as steam cultivators are, few men will care to go to the expense of purchasing them unless they can have their farms on better terms than they now have them. No yearly tenancy, not even a seven or fourteen years' lease, will satisfy the intelligent farmer, nothing under twenty-five years will warrant his going to the expense of say a thousand pounds for providing ploughing tackle and engines. In addition to this the farms must be put in order for steam ploughing by the landlord, hedgerows done away with, and accommodation roads made here and there. Of course the tenant could never be expected to do this; or if he had to do it his tenure must be vastly superior to what it now is. We are inclined to think that the minimum of leases will be twenty-five years, and maximum governed by locality. Whether small farms will be done away with is a question—where a number of them lie together they may be grouped and worked on the co-operative system, for co-operation has found its way into the agricultural field, under the care of E. O. Greening, Esq., of Manchester.

This part of the revolution, begun two or three years ago, is a very important one. Not less so is the other, affecting the labourer. The numerous public works all over the country draw away the farm labourer to wield the pickaxe and shovel instead of the figurative flail, and many others find their way into towns to "better their condition." Whether they manage to do so or not is a question we are unable to answer, much worse it could not very well have been. Well, better money has to be given to the farm labourer, the steam cultivator helps well to meet this extra expense, and at the same time requires a superior class labourer. All over the land, at various agricultural centres, as we may term them, very superior men are growing up, fit to take out an engine and



THE TOWN HALL, BRUGES.

MAXIMILIAN.

CORRESPONDENCE from Mexico furnishes a history of the events immediately preceding and following the fall of Queretaro. Very few new facts are presented. It is shown, however, that the Liberalists were on the point of abandoning the siege when the unheard-of treachery of Lopez gave the city into their hands. They were half-famished and almost wholly demoralised. On the very morning that witnessed the consummation of the treason of Lopez the Emperor had intended a general assault on the Liberalist lines. Unquestionably his movement would have been successful. All accounts concur in giving evidence of the heroic and unflinching gallantry of Maximilian. He uniformly rejected advice to seek his own personal safety by flight. "I know," he said, "that they will shoot me if they catch me, but while I can fight I will not run away." The Emperor was taken wholly by surprise. Aroused by some tumult, he attempted to leave his tent to ascertain the cause. At the entrance he found a guard of Liberalists. His heroic bearing, even in that moment, impressed the officer of the guard. The Emperor had been pointed out by the base Lopez; but the Liberalist officer (one Rincon) exclaimed, "You are a citizen; you are no soldier; we did not want you, Comoros!" The Emperor refused to desert his friends. During the siege Maximilian was frequently under fire. The report of the defeat of the Liberalists before Queretaro, on the 27th of April, is confirmed. On the 28th of April the Emperor ascended the tower of the Convent La Cruz, and thence watched a skirmish. A cannon-ball passed within a few inches of his head.

3 The Secretary of State must get an Act of Indemnity for calling them out.

As soldiers under the Mutiny Act are liable to precisely the same responsibilities in regard to the use of force as private persons, the result of this would be that the unlucky volunteers might be punished by court-martial for refusing to obey an illegal order, that if they did obey the illegal order they would derive no protection from it, but might be hanged for obeying other illegal orders founded upon it, and that, on the other hand, until the illegal order was given they would in no emergency whatever be able to interfere. How very much simpler it is to leave things as they are, that is to say, to leave every one to do what may be necessary at the moment subject to the decision of a jury afterwards as to whether he acted reasonably and in good faith. It is worth observing, by the way, that though it is supposed to be an intolerable hardship that the authorities on the spot should decide as to the character of a riot, it is considered perfectly natural to call upon the Secretary of State to decide upon it upon their information, and to convey his orders "by telegraph." A man must have a wonderful faith in official sagacity who thinks it impossible that the Mayor of Chester, with a head on his shoulders, and eyes in his head, should tell whether an emergency existed at Chester or not, whilst he also thinks it perfectly easy for the Home Secretary or Secretary at War to decide the point upon information supplied by the Mayor of Chester, and whilst he is contented to leave altogether unprovided for the probability that the telegraph wires might be cut.—*Fall Mall Gazette.*

bring it home again all right. These men never come out of filthy cottages, they require better than their forefathers ever dreamt of having; and with better surroundings come better thoughts, better habits; and who shall say that all this is not a revolution of a most cheering character! We hail it with no ordinary pleasure, it bodes well for the future of agricultural labour in general, and so for the food of the United Kingdom. We sincerely believe that every quarter of corn requisite for the filling of every British bread-basket can be grown at home. The improvement of the form of fields all over the country would largely augment the cultivable space, and this represents so many quarter leaves. Of course it is understood that steam cultivated is the most prolific land, and the heaviest of clay lands can be made to return a handsome balance through Mark-lane to the farmer.

Taken altogether, our quiet revolution promises to be a great one indeed; and we believe it will be no uncommon thing to find men growing old on the estate or farm on which they were born, and generation after generation tilling the land their forefathers first improved with the steam cultivator.

THE Earl and Countess of Derby entertained at dinner on Saturday their Royal Highnesses the Count and Countess de Paris. There were present to meet their Royal Highnesses—the Marquis of Abercorn and Lady Georgina Hamilton, the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl and Countess of Tankerville, the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield and Lady Emily Parker, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Lord Hyde, Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., Hon. Frederick and Lady Constance Stanley, Lord Stanley, M.P., &c.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

THEATRES.

COVENT GARDEN.—La Favorita—(Half-past Eight).
 DRURY LANE.—That Rascal Jack—(At Eight) The Great City.
 SEVEN.
 HAYMARKET.—Our American Cousin—Lend me Five Shillings—
 Fish out of Water. Seven.
 ADELPHI.—Garibaldi in Sicily—(At Eight) Dora—A Slice of
 Luck. Seven.
 PRINCESS.—True to the Core. Eight.
 OLYMPIC.—The Best Way—(At Eight) The Lion—Woodcock's
 Little Game—(At Half-past Ten) Olympic Games. Seven.
 ST. JAMES'S.—J'invite le Colonel—Chez une Petite Dame—
 Ravelon Voyage. Half-past Eight.
 STRAND.—Our Domestic—Ivanhoe. Half-past Seven.
 NEW ROYALTY.—Meg's Diversion—(At Half-past Nine) The
 Latest Edition of Black Eyed Susan—A Mistaken Story.
 Half-past Seven.
 PRINCE OF WALES'S.—A Game of Rumps—(At Eight) Caste—
 (At Eleven) John Jones. Half-past Seven.
 NEW SURREY.—East Lynne—(At Seven) Brother Bob—
 Sarah's Young Man.
 ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS.—Scenes in the Arena—
 Ki-ki-ko-oh-ki-key. Eight.

1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Jus-
 tice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House,
 Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses
 of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds;
 Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery;
 National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South
 Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; So-
 ciety of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every
 year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster
 Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—PAYMENT REQUIRED.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham; Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; Gal-
 lery of Illustration, Regent-street; Royal Academy; British In-
 stitution; Society of British Artists; Water Colour Societies;
 Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street; Thames Tunnel; Tus-
 saud's Waxwork, Baker-street Bazaar; Zoological Gardens.

3.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers'
 Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 6, New
 Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins);
 Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College
 of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum
 (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington
 House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum,
 South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street;
 Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum,
 Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(All letters to be addressed to the Editor, 13, Catherine-street,
 Strand.)

H. B.—The lunar month is a space of twenty-nine days, twelve
 hours, and forty-four minutes, in which time the moon completes
 her daily rotation on her axis.

ALFRED SCRIVENER.—Achilles was a Grecian warrior, who sig-
 nalized himself at the siege of Troy; and is said to have been
 dipped by his mother in the river Styx, which rendered him
 invulnerable in every part, except his right heel, by which she
 held him.

PAT.—Nothing great or worthy has ever been done in the world
 without a struggle. Man is evidently born to contend with
 opposition, to wrestle with whatever difficulty may anywhere
 withstand him, and, by that last and invigorating exercise, to
 win additions to his native strength.

MRS. S.—G.—Many of the physical evils—the want of vigour,
 the languor and hysterical affections—which are so prevalent
 among the delicate young women of the present day, may be
 traced to a want of well-trained mental power and well-exercised
 self-control, and to an absence of fixed habits of employment.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—Salvator Rosa was an eminent Italian
 painter, born at Naples, 1615; died 1673. His landscapes are
 excellent and very scarce, and his engravings and etchings
 equally valuable.

The Illustrated Weekly News.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1867.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

WIFE, OR NO WIFE.

THE law Lords have again been occupied in consider-
 ing a peculiar chapter in the romance of the peerage.
 After multitudinous defeats and discouragements, after
 disappointments and adverse judgments, Mrs. Teresa
 Longworth Yelverton has once more come to the bar of
 the House of Peers in the hope of obtaining a reversal
 of the previous judgment, which declared that she had
 failed to make out her case, and that the proof of her
 marriage with Major Yelverton was insufficient to satisfy
 the requirements of the law of evidence. Substantially,
 the object of her present proceeding is to supplement
 the materials which were before the house on the pre-
 vious occasion by testimony which, if given at all, she
 believes would be conclusive in her favour. Techni-
 cally, however, it is an appeal from a ruling of the
 Scottish judges on what is rather a point of practice,
 than a direct decision on the issue which has been so
 long and so keenly contested by herself and her hus-
 band.

The proceedings in the memorable litigation ament the
 first marriage of Major Yelverton commenced in an
 action tried at Dublin several years ago. Mr. Thelwall,
 a gentleman in whose house Mrs. Teresa Yelverton had
 found a home after the honourable and gallant major
 had abandoned her, sought to recover from the faithless
 husband a sum of money for the maintenance of the
 deserted wife. In form, therefore, the plaintiff relied
 upon the implied contract into which every man who
 takes to himself a wife enters to support her in a style
 suited to his own rank and property. But as, to entitle
 him to succeed, Mr. Thelwall was bound to prove that
 the lady was really married to the defendant, the action
 involved the entire question of the validity or invalidity

of the informal marriage or marriages in Scotland and
 Ireland, about which the world has since heard so much.
 Major Yelverton, when examined on that occasion, gave
 evidence on oath. Taken in connection with the testi-
 mony of the Scottish lawyers who were examined at the
 trial, it satisfied the jury that there was a marriage in
 fact, and the Irish judges that that marriage was bind-
 ing in law. In Ireland, at least, then, Mrs. Teresa
 Yelverton was entitled to the status of the major's law-
 ful wife. In consequence of this preliminary and
 partial success, both parties instituted suits in the Scotch
 courts to test the validity of the marriage alleged to
 have been contracted within their jurisdiction, and a
 majority of the bench having decided in her favour, the
 case came before the law Lords on appeal, by whom the
 decision of the Court below was reversed. But though
 doubtless overwhelmed with grief and disappointment
 at this crushing defeat, the lady was not to be turned
 from her purpose. She demanded that the Scottish
 Court of Session should refer the whole matter to
 the oath of the major, and thus leave him to prove or
 disprove his own case by his own sworn testimony. In-
 stead of answering the question, therefore, he submitted
 various reasons why, from regard to himself, his second
 wife, and their children, he ought to be relieved from the
 obligation to answer, and these reasons the Court of
 Session held to be sufficient. Thereupon, Mrs. Teresa
 Yelverton once more appealed to the same exalted
 tribunal which had upon the previous occasion decided
 against her, appearing at the bar of the house as her
 own counsel. The years of wearing anxiety through
 which she has passed have had their influence both upon
 mind and body. The costs of the litigation have ex-
 hausted her resources and compelled her to appear in
forma pauperis.

Miss Longworth concluded a great deal of eloquence
 by "appealing to every honest heart in Great Britain,"
 and asking whether Major Yelverton did not marry her.
 Whether he did or did not appears to us to be a matter
 of little importance to any one except the present Mrs.
 Yelverton's children. Every one who cares to know it
 knows the story of the major and the two ladies, and
 whether the first lady legally gets the better of the
 major and his present wife, or they of her, is a matter
 which cannot in the smallest degree affect the moral
 character of any one of the three. If Miss Longworth
 would simply hold her tongue, leave Mrs. Yelverton in
 undisputed possession of her major, and not go on
 parading the charms of her story and of her eloquence
 before every court in the three kingdoms, she would be
 the object of much more real sympathy. As it is, a certain
 number of our contemporaries, and perhaps a susceptible
 law lord or two, will compliment her genius and elo-
 quence, and in a more or less paternal way reprove the
 errors of a too susceptible heart and too fascinating
 mind, but Miss Longworth should remember that a very
 little eloquence and a very small amount of genius will
 go a long way in buying compliments of this sort. It
 is one of the regular commonplaces of the bench to pay
 such compliments when there is any colourable excuse
 for them. A man who commits a rather less clumsy
 forgery than usual, and who defends himself with less
 ability than would be expected of a fourth-rate gaol
 attorney in a country town, is almost sure to be told
 that with the talents which he obviously possesses he
 might have done what he pleased if he had only walked
 in the paths of honesty; whereas, in truth and in fact,
 if he had only been respectable no one would have
 thought him clever. If Miss Longworth's correspond-
 ence had been put into a real novel by a real novelist,
 people would have thought her letters a dull imitation
 of a bad original; and if her speech had been by a real
 lawyer it would not have been worth notice.

It is necessary in cases of this description to look dis-
 passionately at the evidence. Women, sympathizing
 with a woman and forgetting any imprudence of which
 she may have been guilty, naturally incline to sym-
 pathy, but sympathy may be misplaced. It is an old
 saying that as we make our bed so we must rest upon
 it. The majority of sensible people prefer to wash their
 dirty linen at home, and we cannot see that this Yel-
 verton case acquires any additional interest by per-
 petual ventilation, nor does it, in our opinion, become
 any purer. We have heard enough of romantic love
 letters, hospital nurses, and sentimental spooning on
 the poop of a vessel. Probably Miss Longworth's ex-
 perience will prove a salutary warning to ambitious
 young ladies who are inclined to fix their affections on
 sprigs of nobility. Byron has it:—

They look'd up to the sky, whose floating glow
 Spread like a rosy ocean, vast and bright:
 They gazed upon the glittering sea below,
 Whence the broad moon rose circling into sight;
 They heard the wave's splash, and the wind so low,
 And saw each other's dark eyes darting light
 Into each other—and, beholding this,
 Their lips drew near, and clung into a kiss;

A long, long kiss, a kiss of youth and love,
 A beauty, all concentrating like rays
 Into one focus, kindled from above;
 Such kisses as belong to early days,
 Where heart and soul, and sense in concert move,
 And the blood's lava, and the pulse a blaze.

But as a matter of dry fact, half an hour before
 twelve in a consecrated building in the presence of a
 priest, who asks the impertinent question "Wilt thou
 have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" is infinitely
 more satisfactory, and in the present instance would
 have saved a world of trouble and a tiresome litigation.
 Major Yelverton would not have been requested to leave
 his club; Mrs. Forbes would have been sure of a hus-
 band; and Miss Longworth would not have been reduced
 to the painful necessity of appearing before the House of
 Lords in the humiliating aspect of a pauper suitor.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE DEBATES ON THE REFORM BILL.

THE discussions in the House exhibit a certain laxity of moral
 sentiment on the part of the Government which it is not pleasant
 to witness. If such excuses as those urged by Mr. Disraeli are to
 be made, it will henceforth be necessary to reduce to writing
 understandings to which Mr. Disraeli is a party, or at least to
 couch them in the most precise and unambiguous technical lan-
 guage. As to the substance of the amendment proposed by the
 Attorney-General, it is no doubt open to the objections which
 were urged against it on both sides of the House, by Mr. Milner
 Gibson, as emphatically as Lord Cranborne, but the difficulty is
 not incapable of solution. Why should not the payment of rates
 be demanded universally, even of the "rabble," as Mr. Roebuck
 calls them, who cannot pay? The cost and trouble of keeping
 them by this means off the electoral list, for which they are not
 qualified as rat-payers, would be slight compared with the incon-
 venience and injustice of bringing them on it.—*Daily News*.

OUR ROYAL VISITORS.

We protest against the arrangement that the Viceroy of Egypt
 during his visit to this country is to be lodged at the expense of
 the State at Claridge's Hotel. It is impossible, it says, to con-
 ceive anything more derogatory to the national character for cour-
 tesy. The family which now rules over Egypt has rendered us
 the most important services. By the establishment of the over-
 land mail they conferred a benefit almost incalculable on the rulers
 of India, and their conduct at the time of the Indian Mutiny ought
 never to be forgotten. A number of the reinforcements necessary
 to quell that great rebellion were transported across the Isthmus—
 a concession on the part of a foreign Government which we had
 no right to claim, and which established a lasting claim on our
 gratitude. But this is not all. The precedent then set has been
 followed. Arrangements have been made for the regular convey-
 ance of British troops from England to Alexandria, and from Suez
 to Bombay, and the long and weary voyage by the Cape is des-
 tined to be a thing of the past. Certainly no European sovereign
 of Royalty deserves to be treated with more marked respect, and to
 be more assured of the goodwill of Great Britain. This, however,
 is the personage whom we are about to placate in an ordinary London
 hotel, a kind of lodging from which an Oriental of the highest
 class has the most profound aversion. Even European Princes,
 who are aware of British eccentricity, and make allowances for
 our strange ways of doing things, must feel it unpleasant to
 be handed over to a tavern landlord, with the knowledge that every
 outlet and every bottle of wine are being duly entered downstairs,
 and that the record will undergo inspection and discussion by the
 self-styled hosts who are to pay the bill. But Orientals are more
 fastidious on these points, and it will take a great deal to make the
 Viceroy and his suite, accustomed as they are to all sorts of grada-
 tions in ceremony and courtesy, understand that the British
 Government intends to honour those whom it sends to a public re-
 ceptacle for travellers. Indeed, nothing can be more shabby and
 more unworthy of our guest than the reception which the Govern-
 ment has devised, and it is hoped it will not be persisted in. There
 are limits even to the apathy and negligence of the British public
 in matters of international courtesy. It is enough that we have
 let the Russian Emperor come within a few hours' journey of our
 shores without asking him to cross the Channel, although the heir
 to the British Crown was received by him with magnificent hospi-
 tality. We have to ask the Government that a second breach of
 good manners shall not be perpetrated in the case of the Egyptian
 ruler.—*Times*.

LIBERAL PROSPECTS.

Whatever be the party effects of the Reform Bill, the Liberals
 have no need to feel disheartened. The Liberals have as many
 material resources as their opponents, as many devoted agents, as
 many eloquent speakers, ten times as many writers, traditional
 popularity, and the better cause. The absurd belief that the Tories
 have enfranchised the people voluntarily will soon disappear, and
 on every positive question which arises, the Liberals, not the
 Tories, if they are true to themselves, will be in accord with the
 popular heart. It is not Tories, but Liberals, who are in earnest
 for the social reforms which will occupy this generation; not Mr.
 Disraeli, but Mr. Gladstone, who is ready to do battle with the
 anxious poverty which is the bane of English life; not Tories, but
 Liberals, who are in earnest in desiring to give every man the
 education which will give him his fair chance in the battle of life.
 Of course there is hard work to be done. It will not do for
 Liberals to trust any longer to a few broad statements, to pose as
 advocates for extended franchise, to rely on the old and very nearly
 worn out organization. They must work next year, work as they
 worked in 1844, fight hard, write, speak, agitate, make their policy
 not only distinct, but concrete and intelligible to plain men, all
 which, to the prosperous, who were masters last year without all
 this effort, may be very harassing; but it can be done, and if it is
 done, all the manipulation in the world will not affect the decision
 of the newly enlightened nation, which always has its way, and
 will have its way, whatever Thetford may think or Honiton may
 fear.—*Spectator*.

RAILWAYS.

It is almost certain that in the course of three or four years the
 prosperity of railways will increase. Boards of directors are more
 likely to err on the side of backwardness than by rash outlay in
 extensions. Many contractors have disappeared during the last
 year, and those who remain will for some time be indisposed to
 adventure. The nominal excess of capital over expenditure, repre-
 senting the price of credit, would have concerned exclusively the
 lenders and the borrowers in the money market if a fictitious issue
 of shares had not in some instances formed an insufficient security
 to mortgagees. The objection to the mode of conducting business
 was not that it was essentially unsound, but that the terms were
 not understood by private debenture-holders. The principal blame
 falls on some members of a profession which has scarcely received
 its due share of blame for recent misfortunes. Small capitalists
 generally consult brokers before they select their investments, and
 they necessarily employ them when they complete their purchases.
 The debentures of unsafe undertakings have almost uniformly been
 placed in the market by brokers who may be supposed to have
 received a commission proportioned to the badness of the advice
 which they offered to their individual clients. After all, the works
 which have been executed furnish, in almost all cases, ultimate
 security to debenture-holders. In France the debenture capital
 largely exceeds the amount of shares, and the English rule is
 confessedly arbitrary.—*Saturday Review*.

THE TRADE UNIONS.

We cannot support the notion that the Sheffield revelations show
 any danger in legalizing the proper functions of trade unions. On
 the contrary, that course would decidedly diminish whatever
 danger there may be of these disgraceful and illegal practices. The
 better legal security you give to the funds contributed by the men
 for the proper objects of their unions, the better will be the class of
 men who contribute to them; the better, therefore, the men elected
 to the council, and the better, also, the control exerted over the
 management and disposal of these funds. The legalization of
 trade unions will possibly not prevent these secret iniquities. But
 it will tend to improve the unions, and, therefore, to prevent their
 iniquities, and will certainly not give any additional advantage to
 the perpetration of such crimes. It is very important that the
 working men should not have any real grievance to complain of, so
 far as they limit themselves to legitimate combinations.—*Economist*.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

If the Church Establishment is a sentimental grievance, it is, at all events, not a mere money grievance. It is its position as the State Church, far more than its position as an endowed Church, which gives it so unenviable a prominence in Irish politics. The whole theory of Protestant ascendancy is bound up with its existence. The chief governor of the kingdom must conform to it; its dignitaries are among the great officers of State; its bishops have seats in Parliament; its courts possess coercive jurisdiction; its territorial divisions are the basis of civil organization. If these things remained, the Establishment would not be made tolerable by the secularization of its revenues, still less by a separate eleemosynary provision for Catholicism. At the root of all the political evils of Ireland lies the estrangement of class from class, and of this estrangement the position of the Establishment as a State Church is the ultimate cause and the abiding symbol. And whether it is upheld as the Church of "Scriptural truth," in contradistinction to "Popish error," or as the Church of the educated and wealthy few, in the midst of the poor and ignorant many, or as the mainstay of the English connection against the hostility or indifference of the native population—whatever be the ground taken, it is hopelessly inconsistent with any true theory of State duties or popular rights.—*Chronicle*.

IRRITABILITY IN POLITICS.

What is and what always has been the secret of the antagonism between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, and of the peculiar position which he holds in the House? The antagonism itself is, moreover, clearly more due to the persistence of Mr. Gladstone than to that of Mr. Disraeli. It is not a year ago that they happened to meet at a great public dinner in London, when the implacable character of Mr. Gladstone's hostility showed itself strikingly. Mr. Disraeli, in speaking to some toast, talked the usual platitudes about the social friendships of parliamentary antagonists, and pointedly spoke of Mr. Gladstone as "my right honourable friend, if he will allow me to call him so." To this appeal Mr. Gladstone made no response, except such as the necessities of common civility demanded, studiously styling Mr. Disraeli as "the right honourable gentleman" as stiffly as before. All through these Reform debates the same feeling has been manifest. Mr. Disraeli now is evidently in a state of very decided irritation with his antagonist, and has lost no opportunity of affronting him. Mr. Gladstone's efforts, on the contrary, to do justice to his opponent's ability and consistency have been painfully laborious, but qualified with the same resolute determination to regard him as anything but "my right honourable friend." But to understand all this we must go back to the days of the repeal of the corn laws. To say nothing of the inevitable antagonism of utterly opposed characters, if there is any circumstance clear in the history of present parties, it is the fact that Sir Robert Peel's personal friends have never forgiven Mr. Disraeli's attack upon their chief. Mr. Disraeli himself being a man not much given to devoted friendship for anybody, may not understand this feeling. As he himself led the onslaught against Sir Robert for the purpose of party ascendancy, he little knows how deeply his violent personal attacks upon the minister were felt by that minister himself, and how profound was the resentment which they roused in those who regarded him with affection and respect. Even Lord Herbert, the most amiable of politicians, not long before his death, reproached Mr. Disraeli for those attacks with a bitterness which showed how the remembrance of them was still ranking in his bosom.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

The revenue returns continue to attest the wisdom of a financial system which is based on the primitive wants of man. Nothing could be more depressing than the prospect presented on a superficial view of our trade in this year. We have met everywhere with the same tale of restricted exports and of slackening industry, and appeals have been made to statistical returns to corroborate vaticinations of evil. The quarterly revenue accounts, however, happily show the vanity of such forebodings. In the quarter which ended on Saturday the receipt of revenue was £17,781,925, against £17,463,664 in the same period last year, the net increase being £318,261. The June quarter exhibits a fair average of the receipts of the other quarters, and, apart from the disturbing cases due to irregular remission of taxation, we may estimate the revenue of the year from that of the first three months. According to this rule the receipt of the year may be taken as something more than seventy millions, or a million in excess of the estimate of Mr. Disraeli in April. An analysis of the receipts of the past three months justifies the promise given by the magnitude of the total. The customs' duties produced £5,499,000, or £228,000 more than they brought into the Exchequer in the same quarter in 1866. The excise can never be depended upon with the same certainty as the customs, and it is the single item in the quarter which exhibits any material diminution. The Post Office receipts produced £1,560,000, or £80,000 in excess of the return of 1866. The return in 1866 was itself £100,000 in excess of 1865, so that in two years the receipts of the Post Office in the second quarter of the year have risen from £970,000 to £1,150,000.—*Times*.

If the country should advance in population, trade, and general resources, at the usual rate, the remainder of the current financial period will present that regular increase of revenue, estimated by Mr. Gladstone at £1,800,000 a year. But will the kingdom enjoy the same rate of exuberant prosperity as it has done for years? There is no reason to doubt that it will. Despite the complaints of dulness in trade, the so-called depression is local rather than general, and the nation is growing richer every year and every day. There is a steady and gradual rise of wages all over the country, a constantly growing consumption of luxuries and taxable commodities, a large addition to individual incomes, a visible and rapid accumulation of wealth. By this time it has become evident that the result of the financial crisis last year was to displace rather than sacrifice capital, and that what one individual or class lost another gained; the nation meanwhile being scarcely at all impoverished. With a bountiful harvest this year, our revenue, our commerce, our general prosperity would be secure. In that case the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time would have a handsome surplus fairly earned—a surplus that would be an ample testimony to the wisdom of the policy which has been predominant for the last twelve years.—*Telegraph*.

A PERISHING FLOCK.—"Michael Curley, P.P. of Louisburgh, county Mayo, Ireland," makes an earnest appeal in the *Tablet* to the charitable and humane of every class and creed in this country to remit money to him forthwith for the relief of his perishing flock—perishing, according to the Rev. Mr. Curley, in consequence of the harshness and neglect of a Tory Government, which offers to the poor Irish no eligible alternative between starvation and the workhouse. But in making out his claim for immediate pecuniary relief it seems to us that Mr. Curley proves almost too much, for he says that there is no food to be purchased in his part of the country, giving two instances in which parishioners of his, although provided with money to buy meal, are starving because the dealers' stocks are exhausted. It would, therefore, seem to be useless to send money to buy meal for the poor of Mayo. And it is impossible to forget that every year for the last twenty years we have had the same heartrending appeals made to us by the practised beggars of the West of Ireland.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—Gentlemen, before starting for the Continent, should go to Jones & Co's, 73, Long Acre, and purchase one of their Half-Guinea Hats (the Hamilton), new shape, which, for style and durability cannot be equalled. Jones & Co. Manufacturers, 73, Long Acre.—[ADVT.]

BALL ROOM OF THE WHITTINGTON CLUB.

The institution known as the Whittington Club and Metropolitan Athenæum is situate in Arundel-street, Strand, and originated in 1846 with the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold, who became its first president. It combines a literary society with a clubhouse, upon an economical scale, for the working classes. The premises, formerly the Crown and Anchor Tavern, contains dining and coffee-rooms, library and reading-rooms, smoking and chess-rooms; and a large hall for balls, concerts, and soirées, an engraving of which latter we now give. The members are very numerous, and among them are many ladies at one guinea per annum, gentlemen two guineas, and 10s. 6d. entrance. In the ball-room is a picture of Whittington listening to Bow bells, presented to the institution by its founder.

THE LONDON SEASON.

WHAT is called "The London Season" is now fairly at its height, and all who would gaze upon the reality of the spirited engraving we now give should pay a visit to the park, lounge over the rails at Rotten-row, or wander by the side of "The Ladies Mile," and there will be presented to their view such a phalanx of beauty not to be equalled perhaps in the world; or again if they would gaze upon these aristocratic beauties under another phase, they should visit the Royal opera house, and the same charming belles whom they saw in the parks during the day, as we see them in our illustration, will be found here behind their fans and opera glasses, with shoulders bare, and "killing eyes," and for the most part bent upon making a conquest in the direction most pleasing to mamma and papas. These various phases are so cleverly sketched in our illustration that we need not particularise them further.

IRISH ILLUMINATION ON VELLUM.

IN the silent hours which holy men spent in monastic cells—in the intervals of prayer—were wrought, patiently as though a human life stretched through ages, those works of infinite beauty which are in the rich museums of Europe. There was a hermitage so still and peaceful, John Lyly tells us, that a mouse was sleeping in a cat's ear. In such quiet—while the world without was robbing and slaying, and the great were ignorant, and only the godly were scholars—were the wonders of illumination elaborated. Humble-minded men gave their lives to the worthy enshrinement of some noble truth—to holy writ—to song and poetry. The Italians, the Spaniards, the monks of Flanders, lived laborious days, pent within walls, and died and were buried under the shadow of those walls, content that, according to their dim religious light, duty had been done—that prayer and holy labour had engrossed their days from the rising to the setting of the sun. They laid volumes of beauty up silently, and passed, unknown, nor seeking to be known of men, to their graves. The treasures they bequeathed to posterity, and which are the pride of Milan and Vienna, of Madrid and Seville, of the Vatican, and of our own national museums, are turned over in reverent wonder to this day. What cunning, what patience, what skill in unskilful days, what clear and deep colour got in the infancy of chemistry, what harmony and grace and tender conscience are here! Every stroke of the patient pencil is a labour of devout love done passionately by the silent artist. His prayer dies upon his lip as he lifts his rude tool; and as he puts his brush aside he bends his knee. He is rescuing what is worth bearing forward to posterity out of the darkness of his time.

The monks of Ireland excelled in the art of illuminating. Students flocked to the Irish colleges, and, travelling homewards afterwards, bore to various corners of Europe the treasures of this ancient Celtic art, which hold a high place in foreign collections. But the art faded out of its home. The monks were driven from their pious labours; nor did the dawn of a later civilization in the land rekindle the ancient art, cunning and genius of the Celt. Of late years a few accomplished men, fired by the beauties of the labours left by monkish hands, have essayed illumination, and have reproduced, for the education of art students, the lessons that lie thick in the glowing volumes, wrought centuries ago, far away from schools and concours and exhibitions, and uninfluenced by the gold of patrons. Ten years ago, Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., of the Ulster Works, Belfast, determined to essay a revival of the ancient Celtic art of illumination. To this end they have educated a formidable body of Art-workmen in the spirit and knowledge of the old Art; and, as they explain, have endeavoured to adapt it "to the tastes and wants of a utilitarian age." The volumes which they have sent to the Paris Exhibition are the notable results of their enthusiastic labour. They are extraordinary samples of skill and variety in design. The colours are brilliant; the binding is as sumptuous as the pages it holds together. But these are not all the points of praise Messrs. Marcus Ward deserve to have directed to them. It was necessary to invent subjects for illumination. They could not create a body of Celtic illuminators in the nineteenth century without, at the same time, creating a market for the richest and costliest illuminated books. In quest of a market, it occurred to them that they might tempt the framers of addresses, the promoters of testimonials, the lovers of long pedigrees and brilliantly blazoned arms, to their ateliers, and so give employment to a band of Celtic Art-workmen. Their exhibit on the Champ de Mars is a noble proof of their sagacity. The illuminated volumes which they present for inspection are the property of the Prince of Wales and fortunate noblemen and noble gentlemen. The gold and coloured borders, the charmingly painted scenes, the emblazoned arms, compose pages of beauty that may compare with the ancient Art of which they are presented as the revival. There is this strong recommendation in favour of these noble volumes of intelligent and learned patience—that they are wholly and purely Irish. In these days, when a gloom over-spreads the Sister Isle, it is a right joyous sight to find in a corner of the Exhibition, a case packed with solid volumes of illuminated vellum, so rich in Art-work that it bids fair to take the place of massive silver and gold, as offerings to the great and good. Take the magnificent illuminated history of St. Patrick, presented to Sir Benjamin Guinness by the citizens of Dublin in grateful acknowledgment of his munificence in restoring St. Patrick Cathedral, Dublin. It is the noblest, the most appropriate, form such an acknowledgment could take, as the Dean and Chapter thought when they followed the example of the citizens. The eight illuminated volumes presented to the Earl of Hillsborough on his coming of age, albeit presenting little interest of subject, are worthy of remark as evidence of the rich variety of treatment Messrs. Marcus Ward and their Art workmen can command. Such manufactures as these are the truest friends of Ireland; and the Ulster Works deserve to prosper.

THE NELSON GOLDFIELDS.—The goldfields in the province of Nelson continues to attract the enterprising. We are told that the Buller district has already from three to four thousand of a population. Some time must elapse before the actual wealth of the district is known, as the sinking to the bottom of the alluvial deposit, where the gold lies, is necessarily a slow process. Great hopes are entertained of the result, and also from the quartz reef, which will speedily be in process of trial with very excellent machinery. In expectation of good paying business a considerable number of land speculations at Westport have recently been entered into.

INTELLIGENCE received from Mexico states that the Liberals have taken the capital.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSIC.—"ALICE GREME." Ballad, by Augusta Meyrick. (Boosey). A charming ballad for contralto or m. soprano, very simple, yet quaint and spirited in the first part, with much pathos in the second. It will become a favourite with all lovers of touching melody.

"MARY HAMILTON." By the composer of Alice Greme. A pretty ballad. Miss Meyrick evidently feels what she is writing; the opening bars of plaintive melody are charming.

"THE CHIMES OF WESTMINSTER." Song, in F. By the Honourable Mrs. F. Yelverton. A very pleasing melody, quite within the compass of a m. soprano. This song will no doubt become a popular favourite. The accompaniment is easy and flowing.

THE TONIC SOL-FA METHOD.—The Society of Arts has just published the list of pupils who have gained prizes and certificates in its recent examination throughout the country. The examination in music requires a knowledge in the established notation, of harmony, and the use of figured basses. The written answers to the questions on harmony are sealed up by the local committee and sent to Mr. Hullah, who, knowing only the numbers on the papers, is the examiner for the whole kingdom. Under these circumstances it is remarkable that out of the fifty-two who obtained certificates, at least twenty-eight have, as we are informed, obtained their knowledge of music, harmony, and the established notation from the Tonic Sol-Fa method. In addition to the three classes of certificates, two prizes of £5 and £3 respectively are given for the greatest excellence, and both of these are taken this year by pupils of the Tonic Sol-Fa method. The largest number sent up to this examination by any single institution was sent from Mr. Curwen's music class, at Anderson's University, Glasgow, and not one of them failed to obtain a certificate. These results are the most significant because Mr. Hullah, in his Cantor Lectures, before the Society of Arts, recently attacked all new notations, and mentioned as a crowning argument that "no scheme for the reformation of musicography has ever been proposed by any person of acknowledged musical science or skill." The circumstance just adverted to, it will be owned, is sufficiently whimsical.

FRENCH PLAYS.—The following were among the company on Monday evening:—The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, his Excellency the French Ambassador, the Marquis of Donagel, the Duke of Beaufort, the Countess of Jersey, Lady Gardiner, Mrs. A. Seymour, Mrs. Davison, Dr. G. de Mussy, Lord Tankerville, Countess Sefton, Colonel Martyn, Lady Wharfedale, Admiral Robinson, Lord Seaford, Colonel Delarue, Sir H. Cottrell, Colonel Dundas, Countess Spencer, Colonel Damer, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. J. M. Morton's so-called comedy-farce, entitled "Woodcock's Little Game," has been introduced at this theatre, and serves capably as a vehicle to exhibit Mr. Charles Mathews in his original character of Mr. Woodcock, the whimsicalities and humour of which are represented with extraordinary force and vivacity by the great comedian. Mrs. Charles Mathews sustained the part of Mrs. Larkings, Mrs. Frank Mathews plays her original character of Mrs. Colonel Carver, and Mr. Christopher Larkins is performed by H. J. Montague, the original of the part. The "Liar" still holds its place in the bills, and has reached its 100th performance.

THE ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—A very numerous gathering continues nightly to be vastly amused within the walls of the new amphitheatre in Holborn; the taste for equestrian performances, indeed, seems to have considerably increased since the managers of this establishment have introduced into this country a company which as a whole has seldom been equalled for the grace and elegance of its performances. The feats are varied in every possible manner, and the eye is not allowed to be wearied by too long a continuance or too frequent a repetition of the same thing. Each performer as he or she, as the case may be, enters the ring has something new to do, and it is only surprising that ingenuity should have gone so far to produce so great a variety of equestrian exercises. Whether it be Madame Gerard, or Mlle. Rochez, Lambert, or Pouel, or Messrs. C. and A. Bradbury, Gerard, Delevanti, or the Brothers Daniell, in their wonderful violin performance, who occupy the ring, there is sure to be something going on that is well worth looking; and if any interval occurs between the performance of any two artists Mr. Merriman has always got a little to say and a little to do that at least provokes the laughter of the audience. An excellent ballet, by the well-known Laurie Family, brings the entertainment to a close.

THE ALHAMBRA.—This popular place of amusement has put forth a sign of the desire of the management to improve its opportunities, and to treat its patrons with rather an ambitious order of entertainment. On Monday, accordingly, a really magnificent ballet was produced, under the title of "The Caverns of Ice," which shows considerable invention in its structure, as well as splendour in its spectacular accessories. The scenery does credit even to Mr. William Calcott, while the ballet itself is greatly indebted to the talents of Mr. J. Milano, whose contrivance it is, and under whose direction it has been produced, and the music by M. Riviere is exceedingly good. We could not but admire the blending of colours in the fairy draperies; and the dancing by Miss Tessy Gunnies, as the Ice Queen, was brilliant. The ballet numbers about 100 coryphæes, who, as ice-floes, Naiads and other spirits, give, by the variety of their vestments and grace of their movements, interest and beauty to the successive scenes.

CRYSTAL PALACE RESTORATION FUND.—On the 27th ult. a grand musical festival, in aid of the Restoration Fund, took place at the Crystal Palace in the presence of the Prince of Wales, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Tock, and nearly 20,000 visitors. The concert consisted of two parts, the first comprising a selection from Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah," including nearly all the finest pieces of that great work. The second part was devoted to a miscellaneous selection. All the principal artists, with Mr. Costa, who conducted the whole performance, gave their services gratuitously. The orchestra included the entire band of the Royal Italian Opera, many members of the band of Her Majesty's Theatre, the band of the Sacred Harmonic Society, that of the Crystal Palace Company, and the leading amateurs of the Wandering Minstrels Society, making up an instrumental force of between 400 and 500 persons, while the chorus comprised the London Festival Chorus, that of the Royal Italian Opera, with other professors and amateurs, solo singers, and members of choirs and choral societies, making a total of 2,500 performers.

MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT.—This entertainment, considered for more than a quarter of a century one of the most marked and exciting events of the musical season, came off at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, and attracted the usual monster company that invariably responds to the invitation of Mr. Benedict, one of the most popular composers—native or foreign—that ever adorned the art in this country. For such a company, so huge and so various, Mr. Benedict, desirous to conciliate all classes who patronise him, is naturally compelled to provide a monster programme, and no one who attended the performance and saw it all out, remaining seated in his enthusiasm from half-past one till nearly seven, could call it anything else than a monster programme. But though "monster," it was all good, unexceptionally good, in its way, or many ways; and if a person could only go without his lunch or dinner, or did not object to the excruciation of being fixed in one posture for several hours, no doubt he might have thoroughly enjoyed the whole selection. There were thirty-four solos, duets, and trios, vocal and instrumental, besides the entire of Mr. Benedict's new cantata, "The Legend of St. Cecilia," which includes fourteen pieces, some of them long and highly elaborated.





RECEPTION OF POLISH OFFICIALS BY THE CZAR.

Dead Acre:

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

BY CHARLES H. ROSS.

Part the Third.

THE STRUGGLE AT LAST.

CHAPTER IX.—AT THE LAST MOMENT.

It is a fact well known to all caterers for the public's amusement that cheap audiences expect "good pennyworths." If it be a dramatic entertainment you are providing you must provide good filling plays, not too much filled out with long speeches, but with plenty of good hard up and down fighting in them, with as little time as may be elapsing between the acts, and those intervals filled up by comic songs and dancing. If it be a magazine or miscellany you would sell, print in the smallest type you can afford, crowd with pictures, and bid the romance-writers pile up the agony. There is often enough plot in eight pages of those ingenious tales published in Penny weekly numbers to serve a fashionable novel writer for three volumes.

"The Cat and Bagpipes," as Mr. Potts was wont to observe, "would have their penn'orth," and, as you may suppose, the premature closing of the concert room, after the little row described, was anything but satisfactory to those who, having paid their threepences, had expected a good six hours' amusement for their money to be turned out at the end of the third hour and refused re-admission. It was not then to be wondered at if some of the more volatile among the Bagpipers lingered round the spot to hammer their heels against the closed doors and vociferate "Shame," through the keyhole. A notion at first entertained by the wildly sanguine, with regard to the return of their money, was dispelled by the spirited proprietor declaring his determination of keeping what cash he had in hand towards paying for the break-ages; and, as there were no signs of the harmony being proceeded with, the larger part of the audience presently came to the conclusion that the fun was over for the night, and the only thing left to do was to go home to bed.

Some few choice spirits, however, did not like to separate so early, and looked about for another source of amusement, finding that after a while the occupation of kicking at Mr. Potts's door grew somewhat monotonous. Luckily, there was a lamp close at hand, the smashing of the glass in which was rare sport while it lasted. Unluckily for its proprietor there was not far off under an archway a basket full of trotters, under the care of a very quiet, clean old lady in a widow's cap. The wholesale robbery of this, swallowing up these delicacies, the smashing to pieces of the basket, the appropriation of the clean cloth on which the wares had been a few minutes before so tastefully set forth, and the casting to the four winds of the contents of the pepper-box and salt-cellar, were acts of such excessive drollery, that those who looked on at them (of

course not including the widow lady, who wept the while) screamed with laughter.

But this diversion at an end, together with the running down of a pie-man, who in terror at the fate of his brother seller fled not with sufficient swiftness, and was captured and plundered as the old lady had been, the choice spirits began to straggle away in twos and threes, until at length only one little knot of beetle-browed young gentlemen were left at the corner of a street, holding a consultation with regard to what course of action should be next pursued.

Just at this time the evil star of a certain tall traveller, wrapped up in a large cloak, and carrying a small carpet bag, brought him upon the scene, and led him into the middle of the group, whose ugly looks he had no time to notice before an unseen hand had dashed his hat over his eyes and shut from his view the light fingered young gentleman rapidly collecting the contents of his pockets, while his companions crowding round tightly grasped the victim's arms.

Being, however, a strong built man, not wanting in courage and determination, the traveller let out right and left, and rolled his adversaries in the mud. But the hat crushed over his eyes rendered his resistance comparatively useless, and a blow from a big fellow upon the back of his head felled him to the earth.

As he lay with his face upon the pavement, one of the thieves knelt upon his back and strove to drag from his convulsive grasp the small carpet bag he carried, and would have succeeded in his object had not a person of the name of Jeffcoat very fortunately for the traveller dropped into the little circle as from the sky, and taken his part in the struggle.

The greatest accident in the world was this opportune arrival and timely assistance of Mr. Jeffcoat, and would have been the last thing in the world which anyone knowing him would have liked to rely upon. As it happened, however, coming up, as we have seen, it pleased him for once to take the right side, and coming thus to the rescue of injured Innocence sent Vice to the right about with black eyes and swollen noses.

The traveller was still clinging to the bag when helped upon his feet.

"Thank Heaven, I haven't lost it!" he said. "If it had not been for you I should have done so."

"I daresay. You should not wander about at night down these sort of neighbourhoods and then you wouldn't get into trouble."

"I have just landed from the Calais boat. I took a cab, but it broke down, and I came on on foot."

"You'd better keep in the high-road then until you find another cab. If those lads get hold of you again they won't let the bag slip through their fingers quite as easy."

"Thank you for the advice. I'm a little bewildered though. Which is the way to Waterloo-bridge?"

"That's it to the right."

"You can't spare the time to come with me a few yards till we get out of this? I'll pay you for your trouble."

Replying only with a laugh, Jeffcoat led the way, and about a couple of hundred yards from the spot they came upon a vehicle, in which the traveller got, still holding his bag.

"Here," he said, when he was seated, feeling in his pocket, "you've done me a great service. I have papers here of value that I should have lost had it not being for you—here."

He held out a bright coin as he spoke. Jack was not angry indignant, but pushed back the proffered reward.

"Put it in your pocket," said he. "I'm not in want of your assistance."

"But you must let me show my gratitude somehow."

"Why? There's nothing to praise me for. It was quite chance I helped you. Some other time most likely I wouldn't do it. I walked in to these fellows for the lark of it, not because I felt any interest in you."

"I do feel some in you, though," said the traveller, after a moment's pause; "but I can't make you out."

"No one wants you to."

"You seem to talk well," continued the traveller, without taking any notice of the interruption; "and yet I should have thought by your appearance—Come, now, you may want some help some day. Here's my card. You can write there if you do. Now, cabman, drive to Morley's Hotel, Charing-cross."

Left alone Jack twisted the card between his fingers, half inclined to tear it up and fling it after its owner. Upon second thoughts, however, he took it instead under a gas-light to read the name.

"I've seen that name somewhere before," he said to himself. "Let's see now. Everard Hurst!"

The morning succeeding the day on which the disturbance had taken place at the Cat and Bagpipes was not the happiest morning that Mr. Potts's servants had passed since their connection with his establishment.

Though as a general rule standing somewhat in fear of the deities presiding at his bar, he did not hesitate on this occasion to express his sentiments in strong language respecting the value of their services, a course of action leading to some tosses of the head and angry rustles of the skirt, and finally to the giving of a month's warning by the most attractive goddess, who long ago had concluded that she was throwing herself away in Mr. Potts's service.

The profligate pot-boy, this morning suffering from even a worse headache than usual, found slumber in distant corners an impossibility, and was heard to declare that his life was a burthen to him. So was it with the other hirelings in Mr. Potts's employ, and such loiterers as had ventured into the bar for a refreshing drink, gulped down what they had ordered with little loss of time, and gladly beat a retreat from the scene of tumult.

No worse time surely could an applicant for Mr. Potts's favour have chosen to make a call, but about noon the young person who had played the piano over-night came in timidly and asked to see the spirited proprietor.

He was at that moment raging over the ruins of his piano, and vowing fearful vengeance upon its destroyers.

"I've got four on 'em locked up," he said, "and I'll make 'em smart. Oh, won't I make 'em smart?"

It was here that Ruth made her appearance.

"Now then."

"I came to speak to you, sir, about my engagement."

"What do you mean? I don't want any one. Who are you?"

"I played the piano here last night."

"Playing you call it. It was all your fault there was that row."

"My fault?"
"So Hodge said. They all said so. Said the playing was scandalous."

Ruth shrank back. She seemed as though she could not trust herself to speak, and for a moment was silent.

But presently she summoned up resolution.

"I do not think it was my fault. The work at first was strange to me. Will you not give me another trial?"

"No, I'm hanged if I do. That's flat."

She moved away silently without attempting to make any reply. She had made sure of having this work to do of which she stood in such sore need. Had she been in less desperate circumstances she might have felt indignant with the injustice of his sentence and the brutal coarseness with which he expressed himself, but she was past this, and went meekly out into the street without saying a word.

The place she called her home was a dreary room at the top of a house down a by-street near at hand, and thither she now repaired. She was very faint, and weak, and weary, for she had fasted for some hours, perforce; indeed, she had gone to the concert-room with a vague hope of receiving some small sum on account of Mr. Potts engaged her. Returning disappointed she slowly ascended the stairs, and, entering her room, sat down.

But to think of what? She strove in vain to collect her scattered thoughts. Her brain seemed in a whirl, and she could see no way out of the difficulties encompassing her. She had fought the battle as long as she had strength, and now must give in.

This was the end. There could be no hope beyond.

But let us see now clearly what is the state of the case. She had left the old lady's house in Soho-square after writing to Jeffcoat, a letter which lay now at his late lodgings in Piccadilly unopened. He, too, had written to her three or four letters from the time that the house had been denied him until the time that Ruth had taken her departure, but these anxiously looked-for epistles had not gone farther than Miss Jane, into whose hands the postman had delivered them.

When she had left the shelter of her ladyship's roof she had in the old way sought to gain employment. In the old way, however, she had failed. By the aid of a few small trinkets that her grandmother had given her she had just managed to exist. This store was now, however, exhausted, and she could see no means of prolonging her existence.

Indeed why should she try to do so? What a life it had been! She scarcely remembered any happiness. Her childhood and girlhood had been passed amidst constant pecuniary difficulties and unceasing struggles, arising from her father's reckless habits. Sacrificed to the sordid, cruel wretch whom a year ago she had called husband, her married life had been one prolonged misery. His death had freed her from his cruelty, but then she had been quickly left alone and would have perished in miserable poverty had not her ladyship come to her rescue at the last moment.

Such a moment was again approaching. Who would rescue her now? She could not reasonably have hoped for assistance. She did hope for some. There was only one person in the world who had been kind to her in her troubles—the old servant of the Norfolk-street house—Martha Drake; but she had taxed her kindness too much as it was, and would go there no more.

No, the fight was over. She would have struggled. She had struggled, but it was useless, and there was nothing left for her but to die.

It is such a commonplace story, this I am telling. A vulgar incident of everyday occurrence. Scarcely a sun goes down but some forgotten creature creeps away and hides itself to die.

The great world without goes roaring on; the crowds shout; the marriage bells tinkle; the aquas are lighted; the cannons roar; we are all busy with our work and pleasure seeking while these hopeless ones crawl out into the darkness, and their aimless lives ebb slowly away unheeded.

Here was this friendless girl—young, beautiful still, whose case was thus hopelessly desperate. A while ago the pot-boy from the Cat and Bagpipes, whose diurnal rambles in the collection of pewters had brought him past the door of the house in which she lived, had looked round at her admiringly.

"A fine figure of a gal," he had said to himself going back to his previously expressed opinion on the subject. "A bit too portly, but a nice gal—nicely got up."

There was indeed about her attire very little to tell a casual observer of her poverty. Her well-worn clothes were very clean and neat. Her quiet, gentle face, though somewhat pinched and haggard, told nothing of the despair within her breast. We meet such faces, perhaps, upon our daily walks, and pass them by unthinkingly, and their owners, having given up all hope, are on their way to the quiet corner they have chosen as the last scene in their poor little drama.

As Ruth sat thinking in her room, one thing only seemed clear to her. She could do no more and must die. She had paid the rent for two days before, the room was her's for five days. No one was likely to disturb her during that time, and it was hardly possible that she could live longer. Well, then, she would close the door and wait for death to overtake her.

With an idea of turning the key in the lock she was rising to her feet, when there came a low tap on the panel. She thought perhaps it might be the landlady and opened the door, but it was an elderly man, whose face she thought at the first glance she somewhere recognised.

"My name is Solomon Acro," he said, as he stepped across the threshold.

(To be continued.)

BISMARCK.—Count Bismarck's efforts to increase the greatness of Prussia do not seem to be appreciated by the municipality of Berlin. At a recent meeting of that body one of the members proposed that the Count should be offered the freedom of the town on the occasion of the promulgation of the North German Constitution. This motion gave rise to much discussion, several of the speakers violently attacking the policy of the Minister, and ultimately it was rejected by a large majority. Several Conservatives voted against the motion, finding that there was no chance of its passing and that a prolongation of the debate would only lead to remarks being made which would be very unpleasant to the Count.

THE SHOWMAN'S DEATH.—I looked in. A woman was sitting with her head resting on a coffin, and near her was a youth of about fourteen with his head bandaged, and his arm in a sling. A little child of three years old, as I looked in, was striking the coffin with a coral and bells, and crying,—"Why doesn't papa come out of that black box and come to tea?" Just then a tall spectre came out of the darkness. It was the giant, crying like a child. He knew me and took my hand. "That's the gov'nor's coffin," he said. "He would go and do it. He challenged that beast Turna-relli to go and do double somersaults. I always told him he'd kill himself, and he" (here he burst into a storm of tears) "broke his neck—last Wednesday. The boy was hurt too." I went up and tried my best to say a word of comfort to the poor widow, and, after I had given the poor boy a present, I took my leave. As I rode slowly off the giant followed me. "It would have been a consolation, sir," said the faithful creature, "if you could have been at the funeral, but that will be at the gov'nor's native place, Kroyle, sir, and that's out of your district. Oh, dear, sir, what will become of the caravan and the company?" I suggested it should become a joint-stock company, with a double share for the widow. The giant shook my hand, and muttered audibly, "Bless you" three times, each time with more intensity, and then strode back to the caravan through the darkness.—From "Three Scenes in the Life of a Showman."

LITERATURE.

"The Forest and the Field." By H. A. L., the "Old Shekarry." With illustrations. (Saunders, Otley & Co.) MANY a deer-stalker has had more trouble in securing his prey than the old Shekarry took in the following affair:—

"Selecting the foot print that appeared the largest, I was following it up when I heard a low, hoarse barking, which M'pogola declared was the usual noise made by the N'gina when feeding, and creeping gently through the bushes for a short distance, I heard the breaking of branches a short distance in front, which was followed by a succession of low grunts, now and then interrupted by a snappish yelp, like the snarling of a cur. Making signs to the people to lie down, I crept forward, and soon, to my intense delight, saw three gorillas feeding upon a wild jungle fruit looking like a hawberry. One was standing on his hind-legs, with his head stretched in my direction, as if listening for some sound that had attracted his attention, and as he was not more than 80 yards distant I raised my rifle and fired, but just as I pulled the trigger he turned round, and had he not uttered a moaning kind of yell denoting pain I should have been afraid that I had missed him. In the twinkling of an eye they were off; and although I fired a snap-shot at one of them as I saw its head rise above the brush-wood, and heard the 'thud' of the bullet as it struck him somewhere in the back, they got over the ground much faster than I could follow. On going up to the places where they were standing when I fired, I found two distinct tracks stained with drops of blood; and the wound of the first which I hit must have been very severe, as, besides large gouts of blood here and there, the ground was marked with bloody saliva. My people then came up, and one of the villagers informed me that there was a large prairie on the other side of this belt of forest, so I determined to try and beat them out. Going back to the place where I had left the rest of the people, I ordered them to commence beating the wood as soon as they were rejoined by Tom Dick, whom I took with me. Then, skirting the edge of the cover, I took post behind a bush on a rising ground, in the prairie beyond, from whence any animal that broke into the open could be seen. I then sent the Krooman back, and told him to tell the people to make all the noise they could, and fire their guns, so as to start any animal that might be in the cover, and in less than half an hour there was a row as if Pandemonium had broken loose. First two acheri antelopes came bounding into the plain, then two sounders of hogs trotted past me with their snouts in the air, and afterwards three gorillas went shuffling over the prairie on all fours. They were out of range, and I was just about to try and cut them off by running, when a fourth came out of the bush, and I could see he was the one I had wounded by his limping gait, besides every few paces he would fall down. As soon as he was well clear of the cover I ran towards him, and got within twenty yards when he again fell, and I could see that besides being wounded in the belly his thigh was broken, and he had great difficulty in dragging himself along. He rose up on my approach, but instead of 'beating his breast and showing fight,' he moaned most piteously, and tried to drag himself back into the bush he had just left, when I shot him through the heart, and giving two or three gasps he rolled over dead. Whilst I was thus engaged I heard three shots in the bush and shortly afterwards the villagers came out with the dead carcass of a young female, the head of which they had almost blown to pieces. The one I killed proved to be an old male, although not a large one."

"The Game Birds and Wild Fowl of Sweden and Norway." By L. Lloyd. (Day and Son, Limited.)

OF the contrivances for catching and killing game described in this volume, and clearly explained and illustrated, it is impossible for us to give any enumeration. There is, however, a device for shooting wild ducks, sketches of which are given which are surpassingly ludicrous to look at. This is the "skjut-ko," or shoot-cow:—

"Late in the autumn, when ducks for the most part are exceedingly wild and unapproachable in the usual way, the fowler resorts to various expedients to circumvent them. Sometimes he shelters himself behind a horse trained for the purpose, but at others encloses himself in a so-called 'skjut-ko,' or artificial cow; and in this disguise, as shown in the above sketch by Colonel Fritz von Dardel, he steals upon the birds. 'The skjut-ko' I myself made use of, and which answered admirably," says M. von Grief, "consisted of hoops and splint covered with canvas, and afterwards painted brown, so as to resemble a cow. Being hollow, the sportsman crept into it, the gun forming one of the horns, and his feet the hind legs of the animal. But as one must constantly go in a bent position the fatigue is great, and the device is, besides, difficult to transport when fences or other impediments intervene. A simpler contrivance for getting within gunshot of ducks is by means of a flat canvas screen, shaped and coloured to resemble a horse or a cow, and inside of which is a sufficiently strong wooden frame to retain it on the stretch. To the middle of the figure is attached a stick, which the sportsman affixes in the ground when he is desirous of halting."

"Antonius: a Dramatic Poem. By J. C. Heywood. (New York, Hurd and Houghton.)

THE following passage, in which Antonius describes the object of his early love, abounds in the strained conceits and needless hyperboles which Mr. Heywood mistakes for poetry:—

"I tell thee, man,
She was my world; my sunlight her regard,
My blushing morn and eve her tender cheeks,
My heaven her eyes, my midnight her soft hair,
My dew the tenderness in her deep eyes,
My clouds her sadness, and my storms her tears,
Her lips the billows of my sea of bliss,
Her teeth the reefs on which those billows broke,
Her breath my air, my singing winds her words,
My two rose-gardens her two rounded breasts,
My vale of Tempe, vale of sweet repose,
The vale between those fragrant garden mounds,
Lying in softest shade; my dwelling-place,
My home, my citadel, her loving heart."

THE Messrs. Routledge thus humourously announce the contents of their new magazine:—An Amphitryon who rightly understands the laws of hospitality no sooner sees his guests fairly seated round his board than he courteously circulates among them the bill of fare of the banquet which is to come. There are some hosts, indeed, so complaisant as to slip a prettily-printed menu into the envelope which contains the invitation itself. Adopting this latter plan, we may give some inkling of our bill of fare here, although "The Broadway" dinner-bell will not ring until next August. Our piece of resistance will be supplied by the author of "Guy Livingstone," who, in the first number of "the Broadway," will commence a new serial novel, entitled "Brakespeare; or the Fortunes of a Free Lance." The fish and game department will be confided to Ernest Grisct, who will, in the very first number, come out with a "Wonderful Crab," served on no less than eight plates; and among our culinary providers will be found F. C. Burnand, who—"happy thought!"—will dish up for us some merry thoughts. Tom Hood will provide a toothsome joint in fun, to which even the succulence of "precocious piggy" will be insipid; John Hollingshead, a plain English cook, but whose viands have been as highly appreciated as City companies' dinners "under Bow Bells" as in the luxurious banquets of the Alhambra (at Grenada) and the Alcazar (at Seville), will do something noticeable in the way of chops and steaks for those whose appetites are too robust for "putty little tiny kickshaws."

FUN OF THE WEEK.

PUNCH.

DR. PEABODY.—At the Oxford Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors, with an appropriateness perhaps unique, Mr. Peabody received a honorary degree. In his special case the distinguished initials, D.C.L., are always to be interpreted as signifying Donor, City of London.

"CASH ADVANCES."—Courtship a rich widow.

NARROW ACCOMMODATION.—Is it hospitable when you ask a stout friend to come and see you, to tell him that you will give him a spare bed?

A LAWN "PARTY."—A Bishop.

"THE MODEL READY RECKONER."—The man with his last shilling.

WHAT MR. WHALLEY HAD BEST DO WITH HIS HOT MURPHY.—Drop him, or burn his fingers.

WHAT ARE THE JAMAICA COMMITTEE ABOUT?—The following horrifying notice may be seen in a respectable show window hardly more than a stone's throw from one of our largest Metropolitan Churches—"Blacks dyed twice a week."!!!

"THE NEW CABINET PORTRAIT."—Disraeli the Reformer.

THE SHORTEST THEATRICAL CRITICISM ON RECORD.—In Mr. Reade's new play now performing at the Adelphi everybody acts well, and Miss Terry is a-Dora-ble.

THE RIGHT SHRUBS IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—The Rotten Rowedendrons.

FUN.

INTOLERANCE.—A member of the U. K. A., who thinks it wrong and sinful to sup in moderation, though one does not get a skinfur, has forbidden his son to participate in the enjoyments of the cricket-field, fearing that he might handle a bat that was sprung. It would be difficult to find a parallel to this piece of despotism, even in an Imperial U.K.A.-ee.

GROAN INDEED! (Scene: a Railway Station).—It's all very well to talk about "old and attached domestics," but Frederick Fitzgibbon Jones, of B.N.C., Oxford, found it rather awkward to have his old nurse recognize him, and exclaim, "La, Master Freddy, how you be grown!"—especially as Miss Laura Binks could not repress a smile!

A PALL MALL NOTE O'MINE.—We hear that the proprietors of the Pall Mall Gazette have secured the valuable services of Mr. Cke, Chief Clerk at the Mansion House Police-court, on account of his great experience in "fine" writing.

SHEER NONSENSE FROM SHEPHERD.—What sort of blades were the Roman Emperors, Augustus and Tiberius?—The blade that formed a pair of Cassars, of course.

MOSES AND NOSES. (Scene: The road on the Derby Day. Decided Jew in dog-cart.) Obtrusive Merchant (to party going to the races): "Buy a beak, guv'nor, buy a beak for a penny. I should like to do business with yer. I will business with yer. (A pause.) Tell yer wot—I'll swop!"

POLITICAL.—Mr. Disraeli proposes to give a member to Hackney. Would it not be more appropriate, considering how the seat was created, to call the new constituency that of Hackney-Wick?

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.—What is the difference between a chignon and a glass of water?—One is a load of 'air, and the other a verre de l'eau.

BY OUR MOKE.—It is to be hoped that visitors to the Paris Exhibition will, during their stay in France, learn the art of making a good cup of coffee; as what is at present offered to the British public under the name of that beverage is nothing but a perfect Mocha-ry!

HIT 'EM AGAIN!—It is rumoured in pugilistic circles that a new candidate will shortly appear for the "Championship of the Light Weights." If we are rightly informed, he hails from Lambeth.

A BREWIN' THAT BEARS NOBLE FRUIT.—Mrs. Brewin, of Tiverton, has given £500 to the endowment fund of the local infirmary. We trust those who may hereafter be ailing there will not forget their brewin'—a Brewin that deserves a place among the local stars as a Nurser Major.

MUSICAL EXECUTION.—Some singers must be looking forward anxiously to the days when capital punishment will be abolished. At present they run daily risk of being hanged, for they seldom appear in public without murdering a song.

AN EVERGREEN.—We suppose that, a hundred years hence, our descendants will be charmed with the acting of Charles Mathews-elah, Esq.

A (K)NAIF REMARK.—Cook: "Oh, and if you please, M', will you order some more kitchen knives? Peas is a-comin' in, you see, M', and the old ones has got so sharp behind that they cut the servants' mouths."

"OH, I SEES!"—When the Iels changes its identity, is it by a process of me-Thames-yehosis?

A-NEWS-ING.—What adventure made Dick Whittington's fortune?—A purr-adventure.

JUDY.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.—Before: He becomes a suitor, and goes off to court. After: He goes off to court, and becomes a suitor.

A POSER FOR M.D.'s.—Can a healthy man, when walking in a low valley, be considered in a deep decline?

THE CONSERVATIVE GENTLEMAN knocked down the other night, at St. James's Hall, by a prominent member of the Reform League, may be expected to become an ardent Radical; since the Mantle of the Reform League has fallen upon him.

INCIDENT IN THE BIOGRAPHY OF TOMKINS.—He goes out for a lark, and catches it.

DOWN ON THE NAIL.—Schedule D.—Tin Tacks.

WHAT is the greatest boon an African traveller can bestow on society?—Why, a ba-boon of course.

WE shall not see the Turkish Prime Minister; but we shall certainly see the Sultan's grand phiz here.

THE AGE OF GOLD.

The age of gold it seems hath come again,

A brighter far than that of years ago;

We write in gold—at least (so we are told)

The firm of Hancock and Burbrook do so!

MEN of mark in eye circles—Prizefighters.

"STRIKE FAIR!"—The members of the sartorial compact, just now reaping what they have been sowing, begin to discover that cold goose and no cabbage is poor fare.

A PARADISE.—The San Antonio (Texas) Express says an extended tour through the portion of the State lying between the San Antonio and Trinity rivers, and south of the mountains, disclosed one vast paradise. Every foot of cultivated land bids fair to return an unusually large yield. Notwithstanding the fact that the crops have been completely killed once this spring, corn in many places is eight feet high, and cotton is splendid. The San Antonio Herald hears the most encouraging reports of the wheat crop in Gillespie. A correspondent of the Brazos Signal, who has been travelling far and wide, says the crops are everywhere looking well.

FEELING LOYAL.—An elderly woman was brought by the police on Saturday last before the magistrate at Marlborough-street, charged with sitting on the steps of the Army and Navy Club at two o'clock in the morning, singing at the top of her voice "God Save the Queen," and when requested to desist, singing "Rule Britannia." Her defence was that it was coronation day, and that she "felt loyal."

THE DRAWING ROOM.

PARIS FASHIONS.

At the representation of "Ernani" the Duke and Duchess de Mouchy occupied front seats in the stalls. The duchess was very elegantly attired in green silk, with white muslin over it. The lower part of the skirt was trimmed with a deep band of Valenciennes lace and green ribbon interlaced, so as to form a somewhat complicated *Grecque*. The muslin bodice was high, and the green silk one low. A wide green sash was tied at the back, and for opera cloak the duchess wore a green velvet mantle of the same shade of colour as the dress, with loose hanging sleeves lined with white silk. Her hair was arranged à l'Empire, with a mass of ringlets at the back; neither flowers nor ribbons for adornment.

Mdme. Fleury and her sister were both in grey silk, one in pearl-grey, and the other in dust-grey. The general's wife wore a cardinal's collar in point d'Angleterre, with two square ends and sleeves to match, and a small gold band in her hair. Marshal Vaillant's niece was in white with a black lace mantle, and a rose fastened to the side and falling on the throat.

We remarked that mantillas were very popular that evening. One was made of black tulle, and had a wreath of gold leaves round it. Another was of black lace ornamented with *cerise* Michaelmas daisies, and both proved effective and stylish. Mdme. Victor Hugo wore a mantilla. The rest of her toilette was white and mauve sultane, trimmed with cross-cut bands of mauve silk. Mdme. de Pourtales wore her mantilla quite in the Spanish style, with a rose fastened very high on the bandeau of hair at the left side, and another rose in the centre of the chest, fastening the two ends of the mantilla. Among the audience we remarked almost every one who is held as a celebrity in Paris. Count de Nieuwerkerke (Superintendent of the Fine Arts), Marshal Vaillant, MM. Camille Domet, Emile de Girardin, Alexandre Dumas the elder, Théophile Gautier, Auguste Vacquerie—who then reaped the fruit of two months' hard work, for Victor Hugo is still an exile, and it was M. Vacquerie who undertook the superintendence of the rehearsals, and well satisfied must he have felt with his labour of love.

Mdme. Camille Domet wore a pearl-grey silk skirt and a white bodice, trimmed with black velvet, guipure d'art and cameo ornaments. Mdme. Théophile Gautier was in white, with a headdress which reminded us of an ocean nymph, it being an exquisite wreath of rough coral; a coral necklace, with a large cross to match, suspended from it, encircled her throat. The Countess de B—, always so fair and distinguished in a well-dressed crowd, wore a white silk dress, studded with Pompadour bouquets; the skirt was looped up à la Louis XV. over a white silk train-petticoat, ruffled with pink. A charming pink tulle bonnet, with a wreath of delicate pink thorn at the back, and another spray likewise on each of the pink tulle lappets, which were loosely knotted below the chin—these completed the toilette.

Another youthful married lady wore a mauve silk dress, with a mauve satin scarf, tied at the back; a bow without ends at the side of the waist, and another bow, with long ends, in the centre of the skirt. The bodice was low, but a cascade of Chantilly lace was worn over it; mauve ribbon in the hair.

LADY RENDLESHAM'S PARTY.

LADY RENDLESHAM had a *soirée dansante* at her residence in Grosvenor-square on Monday night. The Prince of Wales honoured her ladyship by his company. His Royal Highness, attended by Colonel Keppel, and accompanied by the Marquis of Blandford, arrived at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock, dancing having previously commenced. Supper was served up shortly after one o'clock, two apartments being thrown open—circular tables for small parties, accommodating from four to eight persons, being laid out for the guests. A buffet at the extreme end of one of the saloons was served with light description of refreshments throughout the night.

THE DIAMOND BRACELET.

Several months ago a diamond bracelet, valued at over £150, was lost at Richmond by Lady Parker, and although search was made and handsome rewards offered, no clue could be obtained, and her ladyship gave it up as lost to her for certain. Last week her ladyship received an anonymous letter stating that a parcel awaited her at a certain tradesman's, that it bore the direction given in the letter, and that she must apply in person for it. Lady Parker's curiosity was aroused, and she visited the tradesman's shop in question, where the parcel as described had been for several days. The parcel was claimed and conveyed home, and Lady Parker's astonishment may be imagined when on opening it she discovered her long-lost diamond bracelet intact. No elucidation can be given to the mystery.

A ROYAL MENU.

A grand banquet of nobles was given at the Redout et Prague, at which the King and Queen of Hungary were present. Not only was it a *four maître*, but, by an ancient custom, the King was bound to fast on the day before his being anointed and crowned. The chefs at the Redout appear to have been equal to the occasion, as the following menu will show: Le potage tortues à la Cowley, les omelettes à la Cambacères, les truffes de Périgord, les écrevisses à la serviette, le saumon de Rhin à la Hollandaise, le punch fouetté au vin de champagne, le turban d'anguilles à la moderne, les asperges on branches sautes au beurre, la d'orne d'esturgeon à la Morghan, la salade mellee, le pouding à la Medine, la gelée au vin de Madere à la Parisienne, la compote mellee, le fromage de Gorgonzola, les glaces aux abricots, fraises et crème à la Romaine, les fruits, les biscuits, les sucreries, le café, les liqueurs, crème de thé et curaçao.

NEW STYLES OF ARRANGING THE HAIR.

The *bricote* style for the hair at the back of the head is very easily managed. It is arranged over a *frisette* in the shape of a ring, and the hair being first tied, is threaded through this ring, and separated into four parts, which must be rolled over the *frisette* so as to cover it entirely when combed over it, and neatly fashioned underneath with hair-pins. Another very fashionable style is the large, thick, loose plait, which is done over long *frisettes* by covering them with the hair, and plaiting them quite loosely together, tying up the ends and rolling them under. Five curls may also be worn—the rolled curls over *frisettes*, placed longitudinally—and round them a plait may be arranged. Then the coil is very pretty and becoming to the back of the head. It requires, however, great length of hair, and usually requires artificial aid besides the *frisette*. A plain *chignon*, with a thick plait of hair down the centre, has a good effect; or it may be disposed in two or three horizontal rolls one above the other, which will make another variety.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.—Life-sized trimmed paper models with flat patterns to cut from, are supplied post-free by Mrs. O. Browns, 16, Christie-road, South Hackney, London. Parisian Train, gored skirt, plain round the waist, 2s. 6d.; ditto with slight fullness, 2s. The New Short Skirt (to show the petticoat), 2s.; the Petticoat, 2s. Primrose Dress, cut in one, 3s. 6d. Dress Bodice with sleeves, 1s. 8d. Peplum from waist, 1s. 6d. Sleeves, 10d. Zouaves and Garibaldi's, 1s. 6d. Out-door Peplum Jackets, 2s. 6d. Stamps received.—[Advrt.]

THE GARDEN.

HARDY FRUIT GARDEN.

OUT-DOOR vines will now need attention. Stop all shoots bearing flower-buds one joint beyond what is to be the future bunch, except where leading shoots are needed for the purpose of filling vacancies, or extending the vine into yet unoccupied spaces. Vines upon walls, in the open air, are very much benefited by surface sprinkling; syringing them freely therefore upon dry hot evenings. Pay proper attention to giving water at the root when needed. Strong liquid manure is very acceptable to them, and may be applied freely. Cut back all secondary side shoots upon red and white currants to a third of their length, leaving the main branches as they are for a short time longer. By thinning out the bushes, as just advised, at this season, the fruit is capable of swelling to a larger size than it otherwise would do; besides which, the more free admission of light and air to the body of the trees assists greatly the formation of flower-buds for the ensuing season. Bush fruits of all kinds like a good soaking of liquid manure previous to their final swelling, an application which they amply repay.

HARDY FLOWER GARDEN.

SHOULD the weather continue so dry that the soil contained in flower beds is not again thoroughly soaked, it will be advisable to give it a good watering; choose dull weather for the purpose, and pour the water copiously over the beds from the spout of the watering-pot, and not from the rose—a practice too frequently had recourse to, causing the surface soil to bind and cake unnecessarily. Do not keep stopping the surface of the beds over periodically; the dewy night affords sufficient surface moisture in a general way when the roots are sufficient moist: frequent moistening of the surface, therefore, should be avoided, and especially in hot sunny weather. Where the surface of the soil has again become moderately dry loosen it carefully with the hoe, which will tend materially to obviate excessive evaporation. Give dahlias weak liquid manure, and with a small three-pronged fork occasionally stir the surface of the soil. If the plants are required to produce flowers for exhibition, it will be advisable to disbud early, if the variety is at all under-sized; but when the variety is large and coarse, fewer buds should be removed. Should the weather be wet, polyanthus may be parted. Do not use a knife in the operation, the ivory handle of a budding-knife will be found a suitable instrument. When planted out in a shady suitable situation, do not let them want for moisture; and a temporary screen will prove highly beneficial till the plants are established. Roses should be again gone over, removing all gross shoots that are not likely to flower this season, as well as dead flowers and shoots which have done flowering. Young strong growths of autumn-flowering roses in masses should be pegged down; and those of the summer-flowering kinds, as the moss, Provence, or Gallica varieties, should be layered; the whole surface of the beds should be forked over, and if a good soaking of liquid manure can be given, its effect will be very apparent in the greater permanency of the colours, and in the lengthened period of blooming.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

FINISH thinning out onions, carrots, parsnips, salsary, and all similar crops without delay. In a general way these should stand about six inches apart, plant from plant. Make sowings of peas of such kinds as the following, which will be the last of such sorts this season, namely:—Victoria, British Queen, Abernethy Marrow, &c. Should the soil be very dry, water the drills and cover in immediately. Cease cutting asparagus. If cut too late the plants will not have sufficient time to perfect a surface growth before autumn; where convenient give the beds a good surface dressing with manure or salt, and destroy effectually all weeds before the plants have grown sufficiently to shade the soil beneath them. Look carefully through herb beds: cutting the flowers off thyme, sage, &c., should there be any. Put in cuttings of the latter in a shady situation, well watering them in, and placing a frame or handglass over them. In making them, choose strong firm shoots of the current season's growth; remove the lower leaves, and dibble them in rather deeply. Secure the necessary stock of sage for drying for winter use as soon as it is sufficiently large for that purpose. Doing so now will make the plants effectually re-establish themselves for the winter. Transplant basil, summer savory, &c., upon favourable occasions, and continue to sow small salad radishes, &c., and a pinch of endive for early winter use. A supply of watercresses for autumn and winter may be easily obtained by planting some strong young tops, about four inches long, in a line at the foot of a north wall. The cuttings should be of pieces which have protruding roots from the joints.—W. E. in the *Gardener's Chronicle*.

"The Sexual Arrangements in Plants, &c." von Friedrich Hildebrand. Leipzig, 1867.

This is a pamphlet of some 90 pages, in which the author briefly reviews all of importance that has previously been written on the interesting subject of sexual distribution in plants, by Sprengel, Darwin, and others; adding his own experience, the result of numerous careful observations, the details of which have appeared in various German periodicals. Throughout, the author endeavours to support and extend the famous Darwinian maxims, which he quotes on his title-page—"Nature tends us in the most emphatic manner that she abhors perpetual self-fertilisation." "No hermaphrodite fertilises itself for a perpetuity of generations." The experiments undertaken to prove this theory embrace almost every family, although in many instances, as the author remarks, through the absence of a sufficient number of individuals of the same species, repeated observations will be necessary to settle points of detail, and also on other plants not accessible to him.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—On Thursday, in the House of Lords, this case came before their lordships on a very curious point. The question whether a marriage had taken place between the parties having been determined by their lordships in the previous appeal adversely to Miss Longworth, or, as she still claims to be, Mrs. Yelverton, she applied to the Court of Session in Scotland to refer the matter to the oath of the respondent, the Hon. Major Yelverton, eldest son of Viscount Avonmore, whom she claims as her husband. The Court of Session having refused her application, the lady lodged her present appeal.—The appellant, who was dressed in a light grey silk, with a light black lace shawl, and bonnet of a similar material, took her place at the bar.—The Lord Chancellor: I thought you were to appear by counsel?—The Appellant: My counsel has not yet appeared. He is engaged in a heavy case in Edinburgh, and it is very uncertain when he will arrive.—The Lord Chancellor: Do you think he is likely to arrive, because we should be sorry that your case should be prejudiced by his absence. Would you prefer to address the House yourself?—Yes, my lord, I should.—The Lord Chancellor: Very well, proceed.—The appellant then in a firm voice proceeded to state the circumstances under which she had previously been before the courts.

WELLINGTON A MASON.—The Duke of Wellington was made a mason in the castle of Dargan, his birthplace, in Lodge 494. He was then Colonel of the 33rd Regiment of Foot. The duke's own father was at that time Master of the Lodge. The record is that "he was duly passed, after the usual examination, and entered at the southern gate, and afterwards raised." Somerville, North, Marquis Wellesley, Percival, Waller, and Leslie were present. Sir Robert Peel was a Mason.—*National Freeman*.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE GUN CLUB.

"THE Members' Challenge Cup," being one of the great events of the season, drew together an extraordinary good muster of members of the club and of the betting fraternity at the grounds at Shepherd's-bush on Saturday. Owing to the intense heat which prevailed during the whole of the day the shooting did not come up to the average, many gentlemen who are known as "crack" shots falling out in the third or fourth rounds. The entries, which numbered 75, included the names of the Earl of Winchilsea, Viscount Stormont, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Viscount Holmesdale, M.P., Viscount Parker, Sir H. Pottinger, Sir C. Legard, Sir Gilbert East, Sir C. Mordaunt, M.P., Sir Walter Carew, Sir Thomas Hesketh, M.P., Sir J. C. Monk, M.P., &c. Several of these gentlemen, however, did not put in an appearance, and the total number of those who actually took part in the match amounted to only 46.

Sir Hume Campbell, Mr. F. Norris, the Hon. R. Hill, and Mr. George Battcock killed all their birds, but on shooting off Mr. Norris succeeded in holding his own, and consequently took possession of the cup, which he will have to win twice before it becomes his property.

The cup scoring was available for a £5 sweep for those who had subscribed that amount before shooting. The first prize (£50) was taken by the Hon. R. C. Hill; the second (£25) by Captain George Chalmers; and the third (£10) by Captain Barkerville.

THE UNIVERSITIES CRICKET MATCH.—This match was commenced at Lord's on Monday. Play was resumed on Tuesday morning. During the night there had been a heavy fall of rain, which, however, did not affect the ground below the surface. The announcement in the morning papers of the very interesting position in which the game stood last night, and the promise of another day's excellent play, had the effect of bringing together a large concourse of spectators, ladies and gentlemen, and a ring was formed three or four feet deep. There were also large numbers of carriages and horsemen. At ten minutes to twelve the "not outs" of last night—Mr. Case with 16 and Mr. Tritton with 12—took possession of the wickets, and the bowling was started by Mr. Pelham, who delivered the first (maiden) over to Mr. Case. Mr. Absolom bowled from the opposite wicket. The first hit above a single was a 3 in the slips by Mr. Case. The second ball of Mr. Absolom's second over Mr. Sutton unfortunately played on to his leg, and it rolled into his wicket with just sufficient force to dislodge one bail, 1 for 33. Mr. Digby was next in, and the first ball Mr. Pelham bowled to Mr. Case that gentleman hit straight back, apparently out of reach, but Mr. Pelham sprang up and caught it with the right hand in a way that astonished everybody, and none more than those more immediately interested. This catch was "one of a thousand," and elicited loud shouts and cries of "Bravo!" 2 for 33. Mr. Boyle was caught easily at mid-off, 3 for 55. Mr. Digby, after being missed at the wicket, was caught by Mr. Winter on the leg side high up in an extraordinarily clever manner, 4 for 62. Cambridge eventually won by 5 wickets.

LONDON SWIMMING CLUB AQUATIC FETE.—The annual races and aquatic sports in connection with the above club came off on Monday, in the Lambeth Baths, in the presence of an unusually large audience. The programme comprised a series of races, in which some of the first professionals and amateurs took part, races for boys, ornamental displays, and hurdle races, together with a variety of amusing sports, such as egg diving, pole walking, duck hunting, &c. Each event was well contested, and the competitors without exception showed themselves remarkably proficient in that valuable and necessary accomplishment. The prizes, twelve in number, consisted of gold and silver medals, silver tankards, cups, &c. The "Swimmers' Derby," a race open to all comers, was the chief event of the evening, and special interest was manifested in it on account of the entries including such well-known names as H. Gurr, D. Pamphlin, H. Moore, L.S.C., R. Giles, and W. Cole, N.L.S.C. This race, ten length of the baths, resulted in a victory for David Pamphlin, who after a most exciting race beat Harry Gurr, the champion, by about half a yard, the two having alternately led throughout. T. Morris was third, and J. P. Jones fourth, Giles retiring early.

THE RTON AND HARROW MATCH.—The arrangements for the Harrow v. Eton match, which was fixed to come off at Lord's ground on the 12th and 13th of July, are likely to be interfered with owing to a lamentable accident which, it is understood, has befallen one of the Harrow eleven. The Harrow gentleman in question, it is stated, while jumping over a hedge caught his leg against a scythe, cutting the limb most severely. The accident, it is said, will incapacitate him from playing.

SWIMMING MATCH IN THE SERPENTINE.—On Monday a swimming match took place in the Serpentine. Six competitors started from "the old elm tree," and reached the bridge in the following order:—R. Haywood, 1; J. Robinson, 2; H. Jenkins, 3; R. Humphreys, 4; J. T. Archibald, 5; and H. Baxter, 6. Time for Haywood—5 minutes 33 seconds.

THE INTENDED BOAT RACE ON THE TYNE.—The match, Percy v. Chambers, which was to have been rowed at Newcastle on Monday, is "off," Chambers having paid forfeit at second deposit.

LONDON THUGS.—The tailors on strike in London appear inclined to emulate the Sheffield Thugs. A West-end master tailor has written to a contemporary to state that he last week engaged a non-unionist, and when the man's son left his employer's shop with work he was followed home by the "pickets." About two hours afterwards, the father was attacked in the street, knocked down, and so cruelly kicked that he has been disabled from work ever since. And at Bow-street the following circumstances were submitted to the sitting magistrate. A man who works for Messrs. Palford and Co., 65, St. James's-street, and Messrs. Landon and Co., 7, New Burlington-street, and who has declined to belong to the tailors' union, was attacked on Friday night near Constitution-hill by two or three men, who struck him with a knife or some sharp instrument over the eye, and wounded him severely; owing to the nature of the injury he has been unable to identify his assailants. The magistrate could only recommend that non-unionists, when attacked by the unionists, ought to combine in their own defence, yet London was the capital of a civilized country, and maintains a large and expensive police force for the protection of life and property, irrespective of trade unions.

THE SLIPPERY EEL.—Nobody who desires that the dignity of the legislature should be maintained can be pained with what happened in the House of Commons on Friday night. That, once more, the man to whom half the country looks for political guidance should break into such a display of ungoverned temper as Mr. Gladstone made is deeply to be deplored; indeed, it is something like a national misfortune. But the cool and sweet-tempered "tactics" which provoked the display will be regretted still more by those who are chiefly concerned about the honour of our public men. The way in which the Government dealt with Mr. Denman and his amendment is quite unjustifiable, and warrants all that was said about the ingenious bad faith of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is only necessary to consider how he accepted Mr. Denman's amendment in order to avert direct defeat, and then handled the child of his adoption so as to change its nature, or to shunt it out of existence, to feel that Mr. Disraeli's coolness is less respectable than Mr. Gladstone's heat.

THE SULTAN'S RECEPTION.

QUESTIONS were put in both Houses of Parliament as to whether the Viceroy of Egypt is to be received in this country as the guest of Royalty, or whether he comes a private visitor to his agent, Mr. Larking. Lords Malmesbury and Stanley replied that the Viceroy of Egypt had originally intended to take up his quarters at Mr. Larking's villa near Blackheath, but that when Her Majesty's Ministers heard of his intention, they thought it their duty to invite his Highness to become the guest of the State during the few days that he will pass in England, that he has accepted the invitation, and will consequently be lodged—at Claridge's Hotel! Lord Stanley explained that this extraordinary effort of Royal hospitality has been made in consequence of the generosity and good offices which have invariably been extended by the Viceroy to English visitors and English interests in Egypt. We will only remark that, but a few days ago, preparations were actually being made at Mr. Larking's villa for the reception of his principal, and that Lord Stanley's invitation must therefore have been despatched to his Highness since the subject was first mooted in the newspapers.

THE TREATMENT OF LAMBS.

In a wild state sheep prefer to range at large upon open fields and plains, and display considerable sagacity in the selection of their food, which suggests to us the importance of change in their domestic management. The management of lambs from their birth is allowed by all breeders to be the most difficult task in sheep husbandry; and no animal is worthy of more attention than the sheep, it being alike valuable to the farmer and the nation. In fact, the production and general management of sheep claim to

INTERIOR OF THE EXCHANGE HALL, MADRAS.

THE city of Madras is so well known by name that we need only say that it is the capital of the presidency of Madras, the second and most southerly of the British possessions in India. It is a noble city, and has many fine streets. Of late years great improvements have taken place in the buildings, particularly those devoted to the public use. Among them may be mentioned the Exchange Hall, an interior view of which will be found on the present page. The city merchants, like our own London citizens, mostly live in the new streets, and in suburban villas. The houses all stand in large plots of ground, shaded by trees, and divided by hedges of bamboo or prickly pear. Madras is the seat of all the chief government offices of the presidency, of the supreme court, board of revenue, marine board, &c.

SUPERSTITION.

THE accounts given by the Irish newspapers of the extent to which the old superstition of fire lighting on Midsummer-eve still prevails show how slowly the relics of Paganism disappear among country people, and how natural it was that the old idolatries should come at last to be known as the creed of the "Pagans," the dwellers in villages. These midsummer fires, lighted annually on the hills, are simply relics of the worship of Bel. Beltane-day, or Beltein, is still a May-day as well as a Midsummer festival in the more ignorant districts of Scotland as well as Ireland, and similar superstitious practices are connected with the lighting of the fires; and, what is still more remarkable, the word is still used in some Scotch almanacs as a term well-known to everybody. In a number of the *Newsman* a few years ago appears the announcement that "On Beltane-day Mr. Robertson

VIEW OF THE TUILERIES FROM THE SEINE.

THE Sultan has arrived in Paris. His coming is a great event; it would perhaps be rash to infer that great political consequences will flow from it, but it is impossible not to see in it a proof that the inmovable impassiveness of the East is beginning to give way before the pressure of Western go-a-head-ism. The Commander of the Faithful will find the Parisians prepared to receive him, and if he were like the celebrated caliph who first inaugurated relations between the Moslems and the Franks, disposed to prowl incognito about the highways and bye-ways of the metropolis, he might in his explorations of that great city discover many features which would not have been out of place at Bagdad in the days of Haraun-al-Raschid. He would find in Paris personal government carried to its acme, under the nominal control of what he might well be excused for considering as a board of assenting dervishes. He might see, what most strangers might see, if the Exhibition did not engross their attention, that under the powerful impulse of one great will, the unhealthy crowded thoroughfares of the great capital are being converted into broad, well ventilated streets; and that in the most populous quarters water and green trees are taking the place of squalid alleys, and inuring the lower classes to the blessings of fresh air and cleanliness. In order to give our readers an idea of some of the Parisian buildings, now that "The World's Fair" is being held there, and crowned heads are daily visiting that gay metropolis. We give a view this week of the famous Tuileries as seen from the river Seine. This celebrated palace was erected in the sixteenth century on the site of a manufactory of tiles (*tuiles*), hence its name. It has been greatly added to by each succeeding monarch up to the present time. Connected with it is the renowned picture gallery called the Louvre.



INTERIOR OF THE EXCHANGE AT MADRAS.

be treated as the foundation of good and profitable farming in many districts.

A large amount of the capital of the farmer is absorbed by his cattle and sheep. The return on his live stock will be as a rule in proportion to the skill brought to bear on its management. When diseases assail his animals the veterinary can be called in; but in relation to their daily treatment, and the keeping of them in ordinary health, he should be able to rely on himself. To have some acquaintance with nutrition, and of the intimate connection between the condition of his stock and the several kinds of food thereby consumed, cannot but materially assist him in his daily tasks, and save him from a multitude of errors. Young stock require different treatment to fattening stock. The great object, then, in rearing them is to obtain a proper development of all the organs of the body, and this can only be done by giving them suitable food.

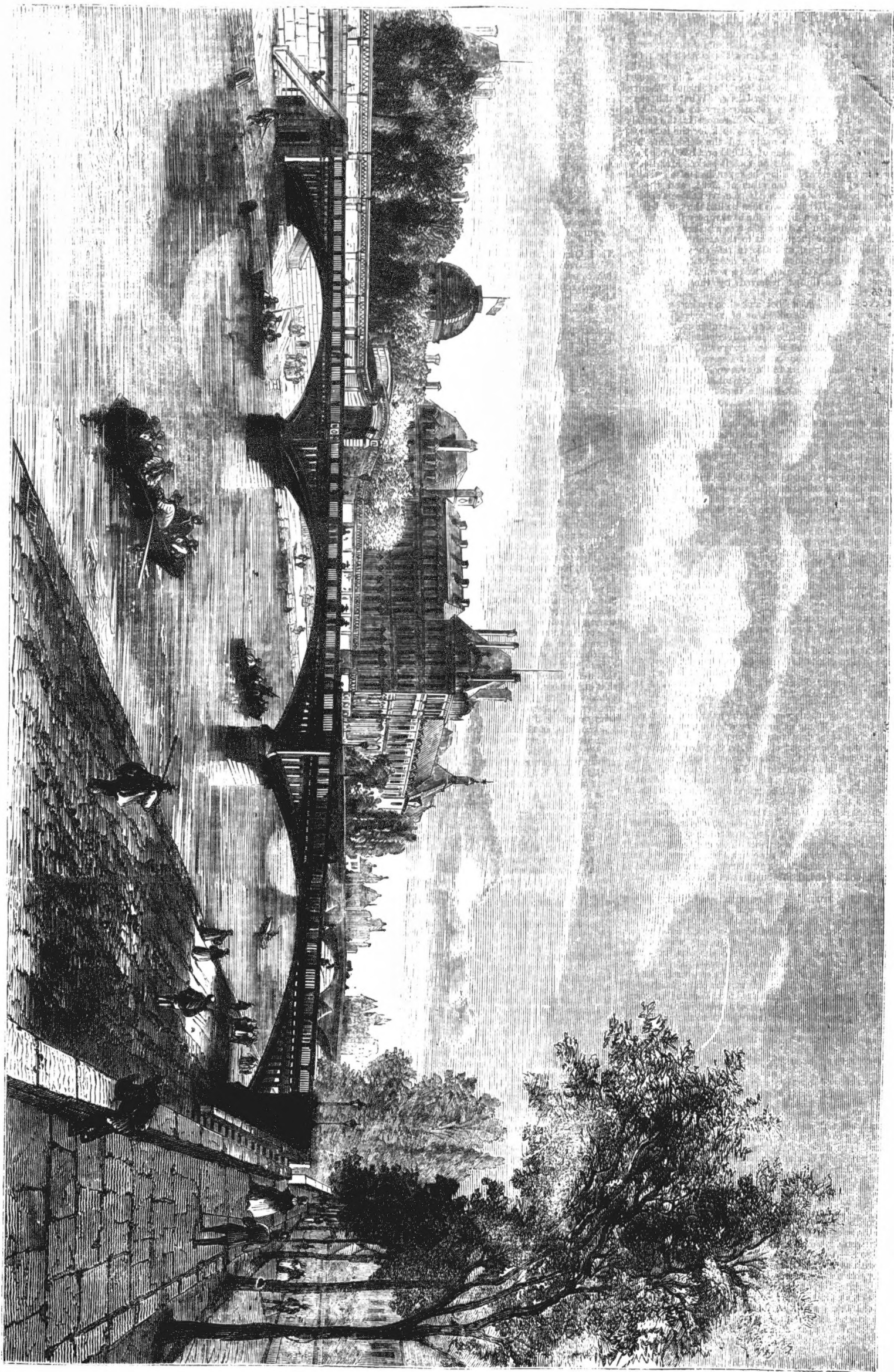
MR. SUTTON'S RETIREMENT FROM THE TURF.—Immediately after the unexpected and signal defeat of Achievement for the Oaks, Mr. Richard Sutton decided on retiring from the turf, and on Thursday last the whole of Mr. Sutton's horses in training were disposed of by auction at Hyde-park-corner. Ironmaster, a bay two-year-old colt, by Thormanby out of Georgiana, was knocked down to Mr. Beadman at 1,500 guineas; Mr. G. Angell bought Commissioner, a bay three-year-old colt by Orestes, out of a Bay Middleton mare, for 580 guineas; and Mr. Hobson bought Weather Isle, a bay two-year-old filly by Lord of the Isles out of Weatheride, for 500 guineas. The proceeds of the sale—which, considering the quality of the animals sold, was certainly not a good one—amounted to 4,689 guineas for eighteen lots—rather more than 260 guineas each.

was elected convener of the Trades of Canongate in Edinburgh." The next year the following is to be found:—"On Beltane-day the weavers, dyers, &c., of the Canongate re-elected their office-bearers." Toland, an eye-witness, in his "History of the Druids," says that he saw people in Ireland actually passing through the fires lighted on Midsummer-eve. In Scotland, according to another eye-witness, quoted in "Brand's Popular Antiquities," there was a practice that after a child was baptised, on the return of the party from church, the infant was swayed three times gently through a flame. O'Brien, the Irish antiquarian, states that the ceremony of lighting fires in honour of the god Bel gave its name to the month of May, which in Irish is called "Mi-na-Beal-tine." In the more Celtic parts of England, such as Cornwall, remnants of the same superstition were lately known to exist, and probably are not even now extinct. In other parts of England there are plenty of superstitions, but they are not of the Celtic cast, with occasional customs which might be commended to the notice of Mr. Whalley. He would, perhaps, tolerate the ringing of the curfew-bell still practised in some country places. But what would he say to the authorities of a Somerset church, where the bell is rung regularly every Shrove Tuesday, as it was before the Reformation, with the purpose, now understood only by local antiquarians, of calling the parishioners to confession, that they may be absolved or "shriven?"

On Friday an inquest was held at the University College Hospital, on the body of Thomas Lawton, aged 37 years, who was killed instantaneously at the Kentish-town works of the Midland Railway, by the giving way of a crane at which he was working. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

A SHOW PICTURE.—A picture by Mr. Bierstadt is to be seen at Mr. M'Lean's Gallery, Haymarket. "A Storm in the Rocky Mountains" is painted with considerable power of the scenic kind, and differs from most scenes in being chilly and blackish in colour. The drawing of rock and cloud forms is good, the atmosphere gradations are well expressed, the lighting is capitally managed. The subject is a gathering of the clouds over high mountains, whose loftiest and most remote peaks appear between some of the aerial masses. The scene is a hollow, with a lake, into which streams are pouring at many points, and in diverse ways; one, falling in the "horec-tail" fashion from a cliff, and streaming in a wavering line as the wind makes it, is to the left; another, on the right, slides down in a cascade upon the terraced mountain side; a third leaps to the lake in a succession of cataracts. The management of light as it falls upon the lake, hill-sides and among the clouds, either directly or by reflection, shows that Mr. Bierstadt has carefully studied the laws of optics, and can express his meaning with tact and skill. Proprietors of "show-pictures" know best on the matter; but we confess a fear that there are now too many such before the public.

BAD BLOOD.—BAD BLOOD.—When the health begins to fail, and symptoms of bodily decline are apparent, "THE BLOOD PURIFIER"—OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—alone can arrest the downward progress. It gives tone to the feeble pulse, flesh to the emaciated body, and strength and fresh blood to the declining system. Testimonials on each bottle from General Wm. Gilbert, of the Indian Army; the Hon. the Dean of Lismore; ordered also by the Apothecaries' Hall, London. Sold by all Druggists. **CAUTION.**—Get the red and blue wrappers, with the old Doctor's head in Centre. None others are genuine.—[ADVT.]



THE TUILERIES AT PARIS.

LAW AND POLICE.

A PROFLIGATE BARONET.—An action was brought by the assignee in bankruptcy of Sir James Mackintosh, Bart., to try the right to certain goods which had been sold upon the credit of Sir James. It was said that Sir James Mackintosh was formerly possessed of considerable property, and he married the sister of the present Earl Fitzwilliam. In 1863 Sir James formed an intimacy with a lady who acted at the Haymarket Theatre, and who lived with her aunt, Mrs. Bradshaw. What the exact nature of the intimacy was it was not necessary to state, but it would be sufficient to say that it caused differences in the family of Sir James. In the same year Sir James took for the lady and her aunt a house in St. George's-road; and the defendant, Mr. Dear, sent in furniture to the value of £1,000 or £1,200 on hire, and upon the bankruptcy occurring he took it back. Mr. Berry, an ironmonger in business at Pimlico, however, had also supplied things in the way of business to the value of £294, and the defendant, when he removed his own goods, removed those supplied by Mr. Berry as well. His case was that he had the authority of Sir James Mackintosh given before the bankruptcy for what he did; and the main question in the cause was whether or not this was so. There were other questions as to the amount of deterioration suffered by the things, and also in reference to some of them which had not been removed by the defendant. The jury, after hearing evidence on both sides, found a verdict for the plaintiff in respect of the things removed by the defendant—Damages, £125.

A NICE GANG.—A tailor, a boot and shoe maker, and three women, the women being described as of no occupation, were charged before Mr. Cooke with feloniously assaulting and stealing from the person of Mr. George Towells a silver watch, at Farringdon-road, Clerkenwell. All the prisoners were violent, repulsive-looking persons.—The complainant said: I am a coal merchant. On Saturday, about half-past six in the evening, I was at the Farringdon-road Railway Station, and a regiment of volunteers were passing in. As I was standing I felt a tug at my watch, and it went. I took hold of Down, who was close beside me, and he passed my watch from his left hand to some one near. I caught hold of the one who received the watch, and held him for more than half a minute, but the whole of the prisoners and the mob that were around made me loosen my hold, and if I had not I should have had my arm broken. One of the females struck me whilst I was holding Down. The prisoner Down got away from me, and ran away towards Turnmill-street. I cannot swear to any of the prisoners with the exception of Down.—A bootmaker said:—About twenty minutes to seven o'clock I was standing by the railway station as the volunteers were going in, and I heard the prosecutor say, "My watch is gone," and directly I saw him seize Down I saw Down pass the watch to another man, whom I took hold of. All the prisoners tried to force the man I had hold of away from me, and if I had not left hold of him I should have had my arm broken. I observed all the prisoners there, and they all were very violent, and attempted to rescue the prisoner Down. The prisoner Ann Mack hit me a violent blow on the back of the neck, and all of the females endeavoured to hit me in the police-station.—A police-constable in employ at the Midland Railway Station said: I saw the crowd, and went to assist the prosecutor. I saw the man who had the watch run round the crowd and make his escape. All the way to the police-station the female prisoners were very violent, and tried to rescue the prisoner Down. On his return with the police-constable he met the prisoner Bradley, who said when he was told the charge, "I know what it is for; it is for that watch." I said, "Then you have got the watch, or you know who has," and he said, "But I shall not tell you. All the women took part in the attempt to rescue.—Other evidence having been given confirmatory of the above, all the prisoners were very violent, and said that, although they were innocent, and the witnesses had falsely sworn, they would plead guilty if the magistrate would deal with the case at once.—Mr. Cooke committed all the prisoners for trial. As the prisoners were being removed a most extraordinary scene occurred. All of them howled and shrieked at the top of their voices, and the women endeavoured to take off their boots to throw at the witnesses. As the prisoners were passing into the gaoler's room, which is only separated from the portion of the court allotted to the public by a low partition, a desperate effort was made to pull the prisoners over, and it was with some difficulty that they could be got into the cells. Had it not been for the assistance of the police there can be little doubt but, owing to the construction of the court, the gaoler would have had very great difficulty in securing all the prisoners. The noise the prisoners made suspended the business of the court for some time.

"A CLEVER CAPTURE."—Three men and four women were charged with committing several burglaries and robberies in the parishes of Stepney and Limehouse. The prisoners were all captured at No. 24, Salisbury-street, Bow-common, and when apprehended part of the stolen property was found on the persons of the females. On Friday night the dwelling-house of Mr. David Parrott, 28, St. Dunstan's-road, Stepney, was entered, and from it were stolen several articles of women's under-clothing, five shirts, a child's frock, and various other articles. It so happened that Mrs. Parrott's aunt lived next door the prisoners, and she, identifying some of the clothes the prisoners were wearing as those lost by her niece, gave information to the police, who on searching the prisoners' residence found a great quantity of property stolen from houses in the neighbourhood, which was identified by the owners. Mr. Paget committed the prisoners for trial on two charges of burglary, and remanded them on the others.

LAMP BREAKING.—Two respectably dressed young men, named Charles Woodman and Thomas Watkin, were charged with willfully breaking several public lamps in the Fulham-road and Chancellors'-terrace, Hammersmith, by throwing large stones at them. The prisoners were followed by Thomas East, the lamplighter, who, in attempting to secure them, was thrown down and kicked. Woodman had been convicted before for a similar offence. The prisoners did not deny breaking the lamps.—Woodman said he was not sober. One of the officers of the London Gas Company came forward to state that there were continual complaints of the lamps being broken at Fulham. Between 200 and 300 panes of glass had been broken in the lamps this year.—Mr. Ingham said the warning Woodman had received had not taken any effect. He should now make an example of him, and commit him to prison for two months with hard labour. The other prisoner he committed for fourteen days with hard labour.

A PEST SPOT.—A ruffianly-looking fellow was charged before Mr. Ellison with assaulting Schreider, a plain clothes constable, who said: At five o'clock on Sunday afternoon, in consequence of frequent complaints, I went in company with another constable, to a place known as George-yard, Whitechapel. A great number of the worst characters were assembled there gambling, and as I made a grasp at one of them, the prisoner stepped forward and struck me a violent blow, causing my nose to bleed excessively.—Carter corroborated this statement, adding: George-yard is a most notorious place, and on Sundays persons passing to and from church along the High-street of Whitechapel are pounced on and robbed with impunity.—Prisoner: The constable struck me first. I had not any money to gamble with.—Mr. Ellison: No; you stood there to avoid the capture of those who were gambling. This is evidently an unprovoked assault for that purpose on a constable in the execution of his duty. You go to prison for one month, without the option of paying a fine.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A respectable-looking man was placed at the bar, charged with attempting to commit suicide in the River Thames.—Sergeant Hart said that about three o'clock on Friday morning he was on duty in the Belvedere-road, when he heard some one shouting on one of the wharves. He ran to the spot, and saw the prisoner dripping with wet. Witness asked him what was the matter, when he said that he had fallen overboard, and was nearly drowned. He went round to him, when the prisoner told him he had tried to drown himself, but could not. He was in a very bad state, and he conveyed him to the workhouse, where he received very kind attention. When he went to take him to bring him before his worship, he said that he had been very ill since his father died, and that so preyed on his mind that he did not know what he was about at times.—The magistrate asked if any of the prisoner's friends were in court.—The sergeant replied that his sisters were present, and he understood that they were very respectable people.—One of the young women came forward and said that their father was killed three weeks ago, and since then their brother had been very melancholy.—Sergeant Hart here informed his worship that the prisoner had been drinking, and he declared his intention was to drown himself. He understood that he had been out of work some time.—The magistrate remanded him to Horseonger lane Gaol, where he would receive the attention of the surgeon, who would ascertain his state of mind.

AN ABSCONDING BANKRUPT.—John Weaver, a jeweller, of No. 1, Quai St. Michel, Paris, was placed at the bar, in charge of a detective officer, having been apprehended on a warrant from this court, under the Extradition Treaty with France, for not surrendering to his bankruptcy, with intent to cheat and defraud his creditors.—Mr. Lewis said that the prisoner became a bankrupt in November last under suspicious circumstances. He carried on, in the Edgware-road, the business of a jeweller, stationer, and photographer, and was thought to be a person in very prosperous circumstances. He, consequently, obtained credit to a large amount. On the 29th of November last he signed a declaration of insolvency, and on the following day was adjudicated bankrupt on the petition of William Rodwell, his father-in-law, obtained his protection, and from that time the creditors saw no more of the bankrupt until he was brought over here from Paris by William Smith, the detective. To show that the prisoner intended to defraud his creditors he might state that he had obtained credit to the extent of £4,000, and had left assets in the shape of book debts, office fittings, furniture, &c., to the amount of £400. It had been ascertained that a great deal of the property obtained on credit had found its way to Attenborough's as soon as it was obtained.—Mr. John Whiteborn, manufacturing jeweller, 20, Featherstone-buildings, said he was a creditor of the prisoner on the 29th of November last for £654, exclusive of £191 for goods he had on approval. He had known the prisoner to be trading as a jeweller for several years.—Mr. Lewis said that was as far as he could carry the case at present, and requested a remand, which was at once granted.

AN OBSTINATE CLERK.—The magistrates of Bow-street having issued summonses at the instance of the Board of Works (Strand district), requiring their late clerk, Mr. James Henry Frederick Lewis, to show cause why he detained certain moneys, amounting to nearly £500, which had been paid to him on behalf of the board, and the defendant, after repeated adjournments, having still declined to attend, Mr. Metcalfe, barrister, now applied for a distress warrant to seize the goods and chattels of the defendant. The service of the summons—first at the defendant's office in Essex-street, Strand, and secondly at his country residence, Burstled Lodge, Twickenham, was proved. Taylor, the officer who went to Twickenham, said that he left the summons with Mrs. Lewis, who said that her husband was not at home. Witness had reason to suspect that her husband was in the house, and he waited a short time outside the house, and eventually saw Mr. Lewis at one of the windows. A painter at work there said it was Mr. Lewis, and witness was told that Mr. Lewis had been rolling his lawn, with his two sons, at the back of the house. Other witnesses proved that Mr. Lewis resided at Burstled Lodge, and that the defendant gave it as his address. Mr. Vaughan deemed the proof of service sufficient, and ordered the distress warrant to issue.

CARELESS DRIVING.—The case of Ainsworth and Wife v. Proctor was an action for compensation for personal injuries. The defendant had pleaded not guilty. Mr. Joyce was counsel for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. On the afternoon of the 21st of December last the plaintiff's wife was crossing the Southwark Bridge-road to the Elephant and Castle, when the defendant, who is a cab owner and driver, came round the corner behind her at a rapid rate on his wrong side and knocked her down. She was taken to the hospital, where she remained some time. Her thigh was broken, and she was otherwise much injured. She had since become deaf, and would be permanently injured. She was a young woman, the wife of a labouring man, and at the time of the accident she earned 14s. a week as a machinist. The defendant was in liquor at the time. The Lord Chief Justice said this was one of the saddest cases he had tried for some time. Here was a young woman in all probability crippled for life, through the defendant's negligence. The jury returned a verdict for plaintiff; damages, £100. Mr. Joyce said the defendant since the action had disposed of his horses and cabs, and unless his lordship granted speedy execution there would be no chance of the plaintiff getting anything. The Lord Chief Justice said immediate execution would be granted.

HORSE STEALING.—A general dealer was indicted for stealing a horse, the property of George Osborne. On the 21st of June a pony belonging to the prosecutor was turned into a field near Victoria-park, and a boy was left in charge of it. In a few hours it was missed, and information given to the police, and a few days afterwards a person named Richardson, who had seen a description of the stolen pony, as he was coming out of the Highbury Railway Station, saw the prisoner there with one answering the description in his possession. He asked the prisoner what he wanted for it, and he said £2 5s., but, after a little further consultation, instead of becoming a purchaser, gave the prisoner into custody.—The jury found the prisoner guilty. Penal servitude for seven years.

THE GREAT GAS CASE.—In the Court of Exchequer the case of Smith v. the Gas Light and Coke Company, which involves the question whether the defendants or certain insurance companies are liable for the loss sustained by various parties by the destruction of Savile House, Leicester-square, was brought to a sudden stop on Wednesday. All the evidence having been given, and the counsel for the defendants being about to address the jury, the foreman said the jury respectfully asked his lordship to suggest to the counsel for the plaintiff and defendants that, taking into account the conflicting evidence and the different lawsuits pending in respect of the same matter, a compromise would be desirable. If agreeable to the counsel on both sides, they would consult together and propose a compromise, but this would be without prejudice to the verdict of the jury if the compromise were not accepted. Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., who appeared for the defendants, said he was not prepared at that moment to say what course his clients would take, but if time were allowed, the suggestion of the jury would be duly considered. The Chief Baron observed that any man in his senses could see that the course suggested was the wisest to adopt. The trial has occupied nearly the whole of six days. The case was then adjourned until Tuesday next.

INGENUOUS SMUGGLING.—A German, described as a dealer in tobacco, of No. 62, Dean-street, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt, with being concerned in unshipping tobacco on which the duty had not been paid.—Mr. Cumberland stated that the charge against the prisoner was for unshipping cigars packed in casks with an envelope of camomile flowers, the casks being entered at the Custom

House as containing camomiles only. As the practice had been carried on extensively for some time past, he was instructed by the Commissioners of Customs to ask that the treble penalty might be inflicted.—Mr. John Budgett, surgeon, of No. 2, Back Church-lane, St. George's-in-the-East, said he knew the prisoner, who some days ago called on him and asked him to purchase some camomile flowers, which he said he had imported from Germany. The prisoner afterwards sent a hamper of camomiles to his shop, but on examining them he found they were not fit for medical purposes, being broken and apparently as if they had been used for packing. The prisoner some days afterwards called and said he had an important secret to tell him, adding that he had two deposit notes relating to cigars which had been smuggled, and which had been pledged with Mr. Attenborough, a pawnbroker in Greek-street, for the two sums of £20 and £14. The deposit notes now produced were the same as those handed to him by the prisoner; they related to two boxes of cigars which had been pledged for the prisoner by a person named Keller. In explanation of the transaction relating to the camomiles, the prisoner said they had been used as an envelope for tobacco, at the same time producing a bill of lading for camomiles. After the prisoner left he communicated with the assistant inspector general of Customs.—The magistrate made an order for £334 10s.; and on a second charge of smuggling 50lb. of cigars, £225, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment in each case without hard labour.—The defendant could not pay, and was accordingly committed.

FIVE TIMES A BANKRUPT.—James Pugh, 41, was indicted for obtaining by false pretences, from Elizabeth Messenger, the sum of £8 4s. Considerable interest was manifested in this case on account of the extraordinary antecedents of the prisoner, who for years past had been engaged in swindling, bill-discounting, and other similar transactions. The prisoner had a small account until January last at a private bank in Cornhill, and on the 21st of January he drew out the balance of £7 10s., and the account was closed. In March the prisoner owed Mr. Foulsham the sum of £4 16s., and on being pressed for payment he sent a cheque for £13 on the bank, and received from Mr. Foulsham the balance of £3 4s., but some days afterwards on the cheque being presented it was returned endorsed "No account." Mr. Foulsham received the cheque and gave the balance, believing it to be genuine. A police-constable said after considerable efforts he succeeded in taking the prisoner on a warrant he held for his apprehension. Having told him the charge he said it was not fraud. When he was taken to the station-house he was told that his account was closed, and that he had no money in the bank, and he said that his account had never been closed.—The jury found the prisoner guilty. It was stated that in 1854 the prisoner was indicted for perjury at the Old Bailey, but narrowly escaped conviction. He had been five times a bankrupt, three times insolvent, and compounded with his creditors as recently as November, 1866. He was committed from Bow-street by Mr. Flowers for the appropriation of a bill of exchange for £100 on the 11th of April, 1865. He also on the 11th of August, 1863, indicted a Mr. T. F. Wright, a reporter, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for libelling him, which was by calling him a swindler.—The Judge said the prisoner was one of a numerous class of persons who swindled the public, and this was a case in which the Court was called upon to make an example of him as a warning to others. The sentence upon him was that he be kept in penal servitude for five years.—Mr. Collins said there were a dozen cases against the prisoner, where he had obtained acceptances to bills, got them cashed, and then appropriated the money to his own use. When asked for the money he usually handed a sovereign promising to pay the rest at an early day, and thus escaped criminal prosecution.

A NICE CUSTOMER.—An Italian was charged before Mr. Alderman Wilson with a robbery.—On Saturday morning the prisoner went into the shop of Mrs. Kleinberg, a ship chandler, in the Minories, and ordered a quantity of canvas. He wished the bill to be made out, and followed a clerk into the counting-house, where he was seen to put a marine glass worth £1 10s. into his pocket. He said he would call again for the bill, and was going away, when he was given into custody.—Thomas Smart, a City detective officer, had been at the Italian Consulate, and learnt there that the prisoner had deserted from the Italian navy, and had been expelled from France for an offence.—Mr. Alderman Wilson sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour.

GROSS CARELESSNESS.—In an action for personal injuries, it appeared that the plaintiff, a little girl, seven years of age, was walking along the kerb in Bermondsey-street, about two o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th of March. The defendant's cart was coming along close to the kerb. Seeing the child was in danger a person who was passing by called to the driver, but he took no notice of it. The cart caught the child's dress and threw her under the wheel. She was taken to the hospital, where it was found she had received a compound fracture of the pelvis, which would result in permanent injury. She could now walk a little, but with difficulty. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £75.

RIOT AT VERONA.—Religious differences have led to some serious disturbances at Trani and Verona. In the former town the riot, which ended in a sort of massacre of St. Bartholomew on a small scale, was caused by a Catholic priest having administered the extreme unction to a dying Protestant workman against his will. The Protestant inhabitants of the town loudly complained of this proceeding, upon which the Archbishop, Monsignor Bianchi, delivered a sermon violently attacking the Protestants. The latter were so provoked by this sermon that as the Archbishop was leaving the church a Protestant workman struck him in the face. The same night the Catholics, armed with guns and sticks, broke into the houses of the principal Protestants in the town and committed such shocking outrages that it was found necessary to send for a detachment of troops to restore order. The riot at Verona, though not so serious, was equally significant. The clergy at that town had given great offence to the people by refusing to take part in the constitutional festival of the 2nd of June, and the authorities were repeatedly warned not to allow any religious processions to take place, as they would be dispersed by the mob. Notwithstanding these warnings, a procession passed through the streets as usual on Corpus Christi day. All was quiet until the procession reached the Piazza dei Signori; here a large crowd rushed with groans and hisses on the priests, knocked down the bishop who carried the sacrament, blew out the candles, and tore the flags. The priests attempted to restore the line, but they were received with a volley of stones, and the mob became so exasperated that it was determined to break up the procession and leave the people in undisturbed possession of the square.

ORIGIN OF THE COLOURS OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL FLAG.—"Blue, the symbol of fidelity, was the first French national colour. A sort of veil of that tint, known as the Charpe de Saint-Martin, on which was the picture of the saint, appeared for the first time in 498. The earlier kings of France were, as may be remembered, hereditary abbots of St. Martin des Champs. In 630 the red oriflamme, given by Dagobert to the abbot of St. Denis, became the French flag. Later, the English having abandoned the white to take the red, the colour of France, the kings of the latter country adopted the white, to distinguish their flag from that of their enemies. Charles VII. was the first to unite the three, in 1419, on his triumphal entry into Rouen. In 1789, at the commencement of the Revolution, the white was rejected, as indicative of royalty, and red and blue chosen; afterwards Lafayette restored the white, and the three colours have since remained united."

FREEMASONRY.

METROPOLITAN.

ROYAL ALBERT LODGE (No. 907).—The brethren of this lodge assembled on Wednesday, the 17th ult., at Bro. Middlecott's, the Greyhound, Dulwich, for the purpose of celebrating their summer banquet, and Bro. Middlecott provided for the reception of the brethren in keeping with the established reputation of his house. The respected W. Master Bro. W. H. Farnfield was in his place, supported by Bros. T. Lewis, G. Purst, T. Peters, and J. A. Farnfield, P.M.'s, and the S.W., Bro. C. Chard, and H. J. Lewis the J.W., were also seated in their right positions. Gracing the board were several visitors, amongst whom were Bros. J. Allinson, Lodge of Union; Barringer and Murray, Confidence; Glover, Gresham; and T. Giles and A. Keep, St. Luke's. The customary masonic toasts were more rapidly disposed of than is wont at the gatherings of the Royal Albert, owing to the desire of the brethren to enjoy the out-door sports provided at the Greyhound. Bro. T. Lewis replied on behalf of the G.M., and the rest of the grand officers, and the health of the W.M. was drunk in bumper. Bro. Barringer acknowledged the "Visitors," whilst Bro. P. Peters spoke on behalf of the P.M.'s, and Bro. Chard, S.W. for the officers. The brethren then adjourned out of doors, and tea and coffee having been served at 8.30, the brethren shortly after departed for their homes, with joyful reminiscences of the thorough masonic feelings which had characterized everything connected with the summer banquet of the Royal Albert. At the last lodge meeting held on the 17th inst., Bros. A. B. Sandall and J. Flatau were passed to the degree of F.C.'s.

PROVINCIAL.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., a Provincial Grand Lodge of ancient, free, and accepted Masons of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, was held, by permission of the Rev. H. A. Gibson, in the school-room attached to St. Barnabas' Church, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—the confirmation of the minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodge held in August, 1866, the election of a Provincial Grand Treasurer, the appointment and investment of Provincial Grand officers, the presentation of the Charity jewel (instituted by his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, M.W. G. Master), to Bro. A. Whyte, and to receive the report of the finance committee. Bro. J. E. Connell, Prov. D.G. Master, presided, and there were present:—Bros. Rev. G. S. Finden, invested as Chap. and P.G.L. for present year; C. J. Palmer Dorn, Windsor Lodge; G. B. Ritchie, Prov. G. Supt. of Works, Bucks; C. Holden, Prov. G. Treas.; A. Whyte, Prov. G. Reg. 948; J. Devereux, Prov. G. Sec.; F. Gotto, P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, Bucks; G. Shimpson, Prov. G. Dir. of Cera.; G. Whitmore, Sec. 948; J. Hadley, Prov. G. Sec.; J. McCubbin, Prov. G. Sec. 948; W. King, invested by proxy as Prov. G. Steward, for Bro. Turner, 948; W. Gurney, proprietor of the *Bucks Herald*, Prov. G. Steward, 948; W. Smith, P.M. 840; W. B. Scott, J. Douglas, P.M.'s, and W. Wilson, Berkhampstead Lodge; J. Kellet, Pomfret Lodge; Roebuck, W.M. 840; A. J. Parks, W.M. 948; J. B. Dixon, P.M. 840 and P.M. 948, Prov. S.G.D.; C. W. Farmer, 948; T. H. Cooper, R. A. Jones, M. Barford; C. Clayton, P. Prov. S.W. Bede, 948; B. J. Fountaine Stoke, Prov. G. Treas. Bucks; J. Pettit Leighton, 948; J. Mindly, P.M. 840, Prov. G. Assist. Dir. of Cera.; J. T. Bateman Beaudosert, 1187; E. Strut, 948; T. Horwood, P.G. Reg.; M. Connor, Prov. G. Sec.

The Provincial Grand Lodge having opened in due form and with solemn prayer:

The minutes of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held on the 23rd of August were read and confirmed.

The Provincial Grand Treasurer's accounts were presented, which showed a balance in hand over the expenditure of £26 17s. 8d.

The Provincial Grand Officers having been appointed and invested, and some other business disposed of, the Provincial Grand Lodge was closed.

At about three o'clock a procession formed to the church of St. Barnabas, where a choral service, of a very beautiful and impressive character, was conducted by the Rev. Incumbent and an eloquent sermon preached by the Rev. and Very Worshipful R. S. Simpson, P. Prov. G. Chap. for Berks and Bucks, and Grand Chaplain of England. The discourse was listened to with the deepest attention, and at its termination the brethren retired to large room at the Elephant and Castle hotel, where about forty brethren and a few visitors sat down to a dinner provided by Mr. James Sheerman, J. E. McConnell, D. Prov. G.M., occupied the chair. There were also present:—Bros. C. J. Palmer, S.G.W.; G. S. Finden, Chaplain, 948; R. S. Simpson, P. Prov. G. Chap., and G. C. E.; G. Ritchie, P. Prov. G.; D. Carson, P.G.C.; Caleb Holden, of the Grand Lodge; with which the W.M. coupled the name of Bro. Wood, Prov. G. S.

Bro. Wood in a feeling speech, replied and warmly eulogised the Earl de Grey and Ripon, as a statesman and a Mason.

THE BELGIAN VISITORS WHO ARE MASONS.—Notwithstanding the thoroughly enthusiastic manner in which the English Freemasons were received by their Belgian brethren on their visit to Brussels last year, we hear nothing of any organisation amongst the Craft to reciprocate their kindness. It is to be hoped, however, that we shall not be found wanting in doing them honour, as it would be a serious imputation upon our Order if, with what our Belgian friends have done, the English Freemasons should allow them to go empty away.

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MONMOUTHSHIRE.

SILURIAN AND ISCA LODGES.—It was stated the other day that it was intended to have a masonic picnic in Raglan Castle, and Thursday, the 4th of July, was the day fixed. The party left Mill-street station, Newport, by train at twenty-five minutes past ten a.m., returning from Raglan Footpath at a quarter past eight p.m. These tickets were, however, available by the half-past one and twenty minutes to six p.m. trains from Newport. Parties provided themselves with refreshments. A first rate quadrille band was engaged, and the warden of the Castle had a plentiful supply of games of all descriptions. It was a pleasant, happy meeting. We will endeavour to give a longer report next week.

THE OXFORD MUSIC HALL.

This well ordered establishment continues to maintain its foremost position among the music halls of the metropolis by the excellence and variety of the entertainments so liberally provided for its patrons, and as liberally responded to by them, if we may judge by the number of its frequenters, which, we apprehend, is no mean test of the estimation this always popular hall is held in by those who can appreciate a really good bill of fare, prominent among the items of which we would notice the solo with variations by that clever flautist, Mr. Drew Dean, whose purity of tone and brilliancy of execution makes him always welcome, and places him in the front rank of the masters of his instrument. A capital duet in French between Messrs. Jonghman and Bury was rendered with great spirit. Miss Neville Wood sang a couple of ballads with considerable taste and feeling. This young lady has a pleasing and sympathetic voice. Herr Angyalvi, who has a fine bass organ, sang Schubert's "Wanderer" to perfection. Signor Tevelli gave "Il Balen" to the evident delight of the audience. There was also a selection from Bishop's opera "The Slave," supported by the principal artists of the company, among whom we may specially mention Miss Fitzhenry and Miss Rivers, the former lady's charming appearance, manner, and singing leaving us in considerable doubt as to which to admire most; however, suffice it to say that she invariably affords pleasure to the visitors, who as invariably require her to do what she has to do twice over, a compliment as well deserved as it is gracefully complied with. Of Miss Rivers we can only say that she did her part in a manner at once so simple and pleasing as to cause a unanimous encore. The more serious portion of the programme was relieved by the comic singing of Mr. Plumpton and Mr. Fraser, of whose respective merits we would simply say that both the matter and manner of each affords an agreeable contrast to a great deal of what are called comic songs and comic singing of the present time. There were also some capital negro eccentricities by Mr. Orville Parker who is good in all parts of his business, whether as singer, dancer, banjoist, or stump orator; as the latter he reminded us strongly of Unsworth, the original, and it is no disparagement to Mr. Parker to say that he is the nearest approach to the original that we have heard. Mr. Harry Sydney was as good as ever in his own peculiar forte. Madlle. Gertrude with her troupe of performing dogs are well worth seeing; in fact a very pleasant and enjoyable evening can be spent at this place of amusement, and not the less, in spite of hot weather, by virtue of its good ventilation.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—Patrons: Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen; His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G. Honorary President: His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., &c.
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